

## COMPLICATIONS TO DEVELOPE OUT OF CHAPEL TRAGEDIES

Policemen Are Northerners  
And Greatly Feared  
By Residents

## SLAYER NOT DEAD

Japanese Recall German Act  
At Tsingtau; May  
Ask Concession

Serious complications may result from the wholesale shooting by Chapel police in the North Szechuen Road Extension Tuesday night. It has been definitely learned that scores of police from the Chapel station invaded the foreign territory during the shooting and several of these as well as the supposed madman fired shots.

The Chapel police, mostly Shan-tung men, have long been feared by the inhabitants they are placed among to guard. The men now stationed there are of a dangerous disposition and many of them have pasts that are anything but wholesome. A Chinese resident said yesterday that he saw a band of 150 run into the Settlement and begin firing. They evidently imagined that their territory was being attacked by revolutionaries. Every day before going on duty they are lectured on what to do in case of a revolutionary attack on Chapel.

### Ordered From Settlement?

It is said now that the entire affair began when the Chapel policeman was discovered in the center of the North Szechuen Road by a Chinese Constable of the Settlement. At this point the road is Settlement territory but the districts on both sides are Chinese. The Chapel police have no right to the center of the road.

From a reliable source it is learned that the Chinese Constable told the Chapel man that he was on foreign territory and ordered him off. The policeman leveled his rifle and shot the constable. After that he apparently went mad and fired at everyone and everything that moved.

A resident in Helen Terrace said yesterday that for some time they had suspected that the policeman detailed there was not of sound mind. He was often seen murmuring and occasionally pointing his gun at the passers-by.

### Japanese Are Threatening

One Japanese was killed during the firing and as a result his countrymen were in an ugly mood yesterday. If the local Japanese papers are to be taken as authorities, the Chinese government will pay a high price for the outbreak.

Commenting on the incident the Japanese press pointed out that it showed the attitude of Yuan Shih-k'ai's soldiers and policemen towards foreigners and especially the Japanese. They urged that drastic measures be taken for a solution satisfactory to their interests. The case of Germany seizing Tsingtau as the result of the murder of two of her missionaries was cited as a precedent. This is taken as a suggestion that the Japanese may demand a concession here as compensation.

It was apparent from the attitude of Mr. K. J. McEuen, captain superintendent of police, that the affair was more serious than the mere hare-brained mania of a single person. It was known that officials of the police department visited Chinese police authorities soon after the shooting. What was done or is to be done is as usual to be withheld from the public.

Police Maintain Silence

"I am not at liberty to discuss the matter," was all Mr. McEuen would say last night.

Discussing the affair, a resident of Chapel said last night that the policemen in the district are far from being an orderly lot. They are brutal and rude in their treatment of anyone under their jurisdiction. Repeated complaints against their conduct have been in vain, the inspectors being powerless to deal with them. When Admiral C. P. Sah was in charge there was a better type of policeman in this district. It is the opinion of the residents on both sides of the North Szechuen Road Extension that the incident on Tuesday evening was

## Companies Lose £150 Daily Each Ship Through Holding Out On Officers' Demands

Strike Expected to Last Two Months; Engineers' Ultimatum Expires At Noon Today

### SHAREHOLDERS KICK TOO!

Reader's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, May 3.—Over a hundred dissatisfied shareholders of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company held a meeting, today, at which the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock presided and discussed the directors' proposed appropriation of the 1915 profits, in view of the forthcoming annual meeting. It was unanimously resolved to appoint a committee of seven shareholders to urge the general managers to increase the proposed bonus by seven shillings, making the dividend and bonus, together, 28s. instead of 12s.

Shipping on the China coast is suffering enormously as a result of the strike of skippers and officers that has practically paralyzed the movements of the Indo-China and China Navigation Company steamers. Nearly all the fleets of these two companies are tied up.

The effect of this on business is of the gravest nature. The losses to shippers and to the companies is said to be vast. It is considered that the shareholders may grow restless at the possibilities of a prolonged strike of members of the Coast Officers Guild.

A skipper declared yesterday that at the enormous freight rates now in force the average steamer loses £150 for every day that she is idle.

"The officers are more determined than ever," he continued, "to fight the matter to the end. There seems now to be little likelihood that the companies will give in. We fully expect the strike to last two months. For that matter we have things arranged on such an economical basis that we could hold out for a year."

At the figure given above, the effect of a tie-up of two months would mean a traffic crisis for the coast. The officers say that before they are through they will have tied up all the 102 steamers of the China Navigation Company and of the Indo-China Navigation Company.

Companies' Big Losses

If one idle steamer costs the companies £150 a day, a tie-up of the entire fleet for two months would come to £900,000.

So confident are the officers of winning their fight that they have announced their absolute stand that no terms will be accepted except the grant of all ten of their demands. It is said that the companies made tentative offers through an uninterested agency for a conference and the appointment of a board of conciliation. This practically con-

stituted recognition of the Guild, but the officers refused to accept it.

"Since the strike has been called," said an official of the guild last night, "in justice to members now in Shanghai, we can accept nothing short of our ten demands."

Before the strike was called the officers informed the companies that if they would grant recognition of the Guild, they were willing to defer action on the other points. But since the strike is now a fact, they will stand firm on all their points.

### Only One Boat Sails

An example of the strength of the guild is found in the fact that but one steamer of the companies concerned has left Shanghai since the strike was declared. This was the Loongwo of the Indo-China line which sailed for Hankow early yesterday morning. There were no members of the Guild aboard.

"The officer in command," said a guild official yesterday, "is not a member of the organization. With the captain the Loongwo carried two Chinese river pilots. It might be pertinent to ask what action the insurance companies will take when they learn that steamers are being handled in this way."

Steamers listed to sail yesterday and held by the strike were named as follows at Guild headquarters: the King Sing, Paoyang, and Nankin.

### Engineers May Leave Today

The ultimatum sent the two companies by the Marine Engineers' Guild expires today at 12 o'clock. The engineers have determined to walk out as the officers have done. The two Guilds are working together in the matter. The demands of the Engineers' Guild are practically the same as those of the officers. The main points are recognition and increases of 15 per cent and 25 per cent in salaries.

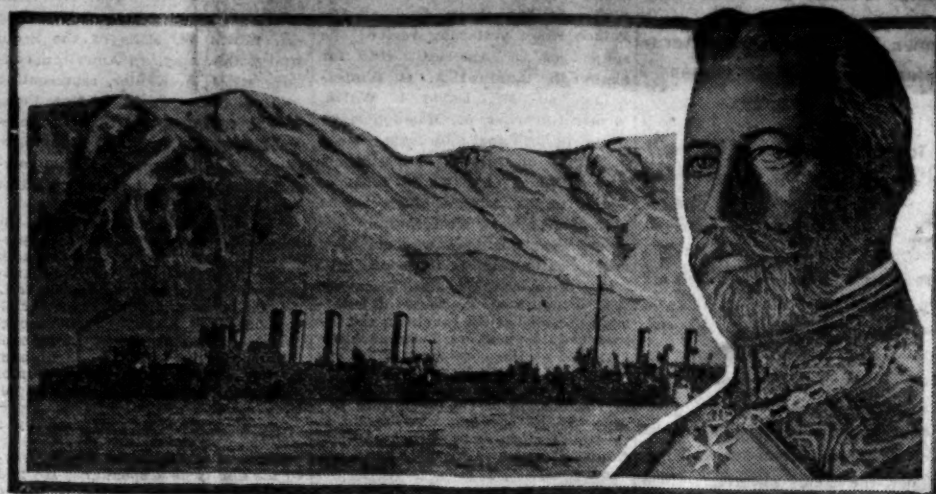
It is said that as the two steamer lines are practically tied up as it is, the action of the engineers can only have the effect of strengthening the position of the striking officers.

At headquarters of the Engineers' Guild it was said last night that no reply had been returned by the companies to the demands, sent in the day before. The engineers have all been instructed to leave at noon if a favorable answer is not received this morning.

"If there is a boat to sail at 5 minutes to 12," one of the organization's officers said last night, "we will allow her to go. But the engineers will leave at the first port."

The China Merchants Steam Navigation Company is not affected by either guild as the officers say this company has given them recognition.

## Prince Henry to Lead German Fleet in North Sea Dash?



(Prince Henry of Prussia, and first picture to reach us since the war showing a fleet of German destroyers. The name of the place where the picture was taken has been deleted by the censor.)  
London, April 5.—The London newspapers are publishing persistent rumors that Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Kaiser, has been appointed head of the German fleet and is preparing to lead it in a dash into the North Sea.

## 1,000 Dublin Rebels, Under Pearce, Give In Without Conditions

City Quite Safe; Ennisclorthy Surrenders, Other Districts Are Preparing To

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, May 1.—The scene at the surrender in Dublin was most dramatic. The rebels hoisted the white flag, whereupon the troops ceased all firing.

The rebel leaders, under a flag of truce, approached the officers and soldiers in Sackville Street and an armistice was arranged, after which the rebel President, Pearce, signed an unconditional surrender, copies of which have been posted at the British Embassy in Dublin.

An official message says: "All the rebels in Dublin have surrendered, and the city is reported to be quite safe. The rebels in the country districts are surrendering to the mobile columns."

"There were a thousand prisoners in Dublin, yesterday, of whom 489 were sent to England last night. After a parley, the rebels at Ennisclorthy this morning agreed to surrender unconditionally."

"Last night, they offered to surrender their leaders and their arms, provided the rank and file were allowed to return to their homes. They were informed that they must surrender unconditionally. A later report states that they are now surrendering on these terms."

"Wicklow, Arklow, Dunlavin, Bagnalstown, Wexford, New Ross and the counties of Cork, Clare, Limerick and Kerry are generally quiet. It was expected that the rebels would hand in their arms in the city of Cork, today."

"A column of soldiers and constabulary captured seven prisoners in the neighborhood of Ferns. The whole of Ulster is reported quiet."

Melbourne, May 1.—The Commonwealth Government has cabled to Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressing its deep regret at the revolt in Ireland and confidence that the great bulk of the Irish people disavow and deplore the rising. Representative Irishmen, the Catholic bishops and all classes of Irish birth denounced and repudiated the criminality of the Irish fanatics.

### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. May 4  
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava... May 5  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru May 6  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru May 7  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. May 9  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. May 21  
For Europe, via Suez:—  
Per P. & O. s.s. Nankin... May 15  
Per M.M. s.s. Portico... May 19  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. May 21

Mails to Arrive:—  
The American mail left Yokohama on Tuesday, May 2, and is due to arrive here on or about May 3, per O.S.K. s.s. Canada Maru.  
The French mail of April 16 is due at Hongkong on May 15, and here on May 19. Left Port Said on April 22, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon.

## Urge All Shanghai Rubber Companies to Aid War Fund

Suggestion At Semambu Meeting That Committee Be Formed; Also for Quick Action

Since Mr. F. J. Burrett recently started on his pilgrimage to the annual shareholders' meetings of Shanghai rubber companies, proposals moved either by himself or Mr. H. Hanbury have resulted in Tia. 19,500 being voted, all without opposition of any sort, to the allied war funds.

As these votes referred to profits made during the ensuing year, the directors of some companies, it is understood, consider that they have no advantage in all this, and they will not vote until the end of the financial year. This, however, does not meet with Mr. Burrett's views, nor, from what occurred at the Semambu meeting yesterday, is it in accordance with what many shareholders desire and Mr. Burrett has accordingly set out on a new campaign.

At the meeting referred to, he secured a war fund vote of Tia. 1,500 and remarked: "I make the suggestion that those companies that have already agreed to present some portion of their income to the war funds should combine and agree as to what funds shall participate in the total. Further, there is a wise adage that 'he gives twice who gives quickly' and in this instance that is particularly applicable."

"Money, perhaps, may not at the moment be actually needed from such small sources as we may represent out here, yet money given at once will be worth far more than it will be at the end of the year, when it may be that the war will be ended."

Mr. G. Grayrigge (the chairman): "This board heartily supports the

resolution and, with regard to Mr. Burrett's suggestion, the same will have the board's attention. I dare say that, when we have one or two other companies in line on this proposition, we shall be able to elect a committee to see how the funds can be divided."

"Personally I quite agree that the money should be paid out quickly. It will do more good that way than if it is paid over this time next year."

The matter does not end here. It is understood that there is a strong feeling in the Shanghai rubber community in addition to their banking accounts of big dividends, who consider that a great deal more ought to be done by local companies to benefit the war funds than has yet been attempted.

For one thing, Mr. Burrett and Mr. Hanbury did not start soon enough and so missed several companies that can as well afford a contribution as those which have already received the shareholders' authorization. They think these also should come into line.

Again, the argument runs that rubber companies alone, but other companies here are making more money, or, in any case, have their trade directly or indirectly preserved through the watchfulness of the British navy and, accordingly, owe a debt of gratitude which might well be paid in hard cash. They want these people in as well and one big shareholder said yesterday: "The very minimum we ought to send home as the contribution of Shanghai companies is a lakh of Taels. It could be done without anyone suffering."



## Direct to the Mark!

Almost 90 % of the WANT ads published in any newspaper are aimed at the HOME.

A WANT ad in THE CHINA PRESS goes DIRECT to the mark—the home.

Every day THE CHINA PRESS is read in the majority of homes in Shanghai and immediate vicinity.

Every day THE CHINA PRESS WANT ads find help; secure positions; sell articles no longer needed; rent houses, flats, apartments, stores and real estate; find the lost; sell houses and lots.

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Read THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS for profit.

Use THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS for results.

And call on THE CHINA PRESS for further information.



## CABINET IN FAVOR OF VICE-PRESIDENT; PEKING IS UNEASY

People Hear That Abdication of Yuan Shih-k'ai Is Imminent

## MINISTERS CONFER

Discuss President's Resignation, But Do Not Reach Decision

## ARMISTICE DENIED

Southerners Refuse Extension; Say Truce Must End on Saturday

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, May 3.—The southern leaders have refused a further extension of the armistice, which terminates on the 6th instant.

The resignation of president Yuan Shih-k'ai was discussed during a Cabinet meeting this morning. Opinion favored Li Yuan-hung, but, for various reasons, the conference was without result.

Peking is peaceful, but the reported coming abdication of Yuan Shih-k'ai has caused great uneasiness among the natives.

### Dr. Wu's Son Resigns

Reader's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, May 3.—C. C. Wu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, has tendered his resignation of his post in the Secretariat of State and also as Counselor of the Watchdog, on personal grounds, but it is believed to be in consequence of Dr. Wu Ting-fang's message to President Yuan Shih-k'ai on April 30.

According to Chinese reports, the last meeting of the Cabinet discussed the convocation of a Provisional National Assembly, which will consist of two Houses, in accordance with the provisional republican constitution. The Provisional Parliament will be established in Peking, but, if necessary, it may be inaugurated in Nanking.

Various resolutions were passed, including the re-establishment of provincial assemblies, the cancellation of all presidential systems of laws and regulations conflicting with the establishment of a responsible Cabinet. The meeting also decided to undertake measures to educate citizens to take a real interest in national politics.

The Provisional Parliament is only intended to settle the present situation between the North and South, after which both the Parliament and Cabinet will be re-organized, in accordance with the wishes of both parties.

The Government has telegraphed to the various provinces, ordering the Financial Commissioners and railway and telegraph officials to accept the Bank of China and Bank of Communications notes, without question. Officials will be punished if they insist on payment by cash.

### Party Fights in Canton

Canton, May 2.—The situation is unchanged. Tuen Chun-huan will probably accept the post of Generalissimo of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

Party struggles are still proceeding, while the leaders are discussing an agreement. The leaders assure Reuters' representative that it is not possible for there to be a conflict within a week, because their agreement requires only minor changes in order to settle everything peacefully.

Other reports concerning peace terms, which are unauthorised, state that a great difference is still possible between the various parties if matters are not settled within a few days.

### Tuan Invites Peace Delegates

Ostentatious Lloyd

Peking, May 3.—According to the Kuo-chuan-pao, Premier Tuan Chi-jui, in a telegram countersigned by all the Ministers, told the Southern party that, Yuan Shih-k'ai having nothing to do any more with political affairs, the time has come for an early despatch of peace delegates to Peking, who could directly discuss a peaceful settlement with the Premier.

Tuan Chi-jui, on May 1, invited all commanders of troops and of the police in Peking to discuss the maintenance of peace and order. If the Chief Executive retires, the commanders will obey the orders of the Premier.

In consequence of the support given by the Bank of Communications and



by other contributions, the Government is able to overcome the financial crisis this month.

#### Pro-Japanese Cabinet

A Peking despatch to the Tokyo Asahi says that the new Chinese Cabinet under Tuan Chi-jui professes to be pro-Japanese and intends to effect the solution of the situation with the friendly help of Japan. However, the Japanese public are not yet in a position to believe that the Tuan Cabinet may be able to solve the situation and consider it may utilize Japan in connection with China's domestic administration.

According to the Tsungma Sunpao Chi-jui has wired to Liang Chi-chiao that the new Cabinet has decided to solve the situation peacefully by accepting the popular views, but there are many circumstances to be settled first and therefore it is desired to have the armistice extended one month more.

#### Demand Yuan's Abdication

The Republican Daily News declares that Kin Yun-peng of Shantung, Feng Kuo-chang of Kiangsu, and Li Chun, of Kiangsu, have agreed to demand the abdication of Yuan Shih-k'ai but they do not declare independence and do not allow any party to cause trouble in their respective provinces. Such persons will be arrested and executed as disturbers of peace and order.

The China Times reports:—Fifteen provinces have already decided to jointly demand that Yuan Shih-k'ai abdicate. They are still consulting and there will be an important development in the situation.

#### Northerners Turn Against Yuan

The provinces in the north of the Yellow River, including Chihli, Honan, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Fengtien, Chihling and Hsienlungkiang have organized a society called "North-East Protecting National Army" under the influence of old revolutionaries of the North. Beside sending a letter to the Southern Republicans announcing their intention, they issued a proclamation in which they swore to punish Yuan Shih-k'ai. Some promoters of the Society are military men such as Tang Hsiang-ling, Commander of the 1st Division and Yang Yuen-chi, Commander of the 2nd Division of the Shantung soldiers.

#### Complications To Develop in Chapei

(Continued from Page 1)  
only the beginning of something serious, unless the area agreed upon for the extension of the International Settlement be taken over immediately.

#### Fifth Death

Another victim of the shooting died yesterday making a total of five dead. A Chinese boy 13 years old died at St. Luke's Hospital as the result of a wound. The others killed were: Mr. H. M. Machado, C. Akazawa, Miss Nga, a Chinese Y. W. C. A. girl, and a Chinese postman.

The policeman who did the shooting was removed to the Red Cross hospital in Sicawet Road yesterday. It is said now that he has a fair chance for recovery. He is closely guarded night and day.

Mr. Machado was the son of Mr. J. M. Machado. The youth killed was 16 years old. Requiem Mass for the body will be held at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at 8 o'clock this morning. Funeral service will be at 5.30 this afternoon and interment will be at Palsienjao.

The Chinese girl killed was the second daughter of Mr. V. P. Nga, Chief Chinese Assistant of the Customs. She was returning from a friend's house in Helen Terrace. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at the Baptist Church, a large number of friends attending. The greatest sympathy was shown with Mr. Nga who is a widower. He has two younger daughters who have now lost their companion and mentor. Mr. Nga's eldest daughter was married to a naval cadet last year.

At the Mixed Court, an inquiry into the deaths of the Chinese was opened but was adjourned indefinitely; the Japanese Consular authorities also adjourned the inquest on the death of their national for an indefinite period.

#### SWEDES GIVE PASSAGE FOR PRISONERS' FOOD

#### Russia's Urgent Call Secures Transport for Enormous Supplies to Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Stockholm, May 1.—In response to an urgent appeal made by the Russian Government, the Swedish authorities are allowing the transport of enormous quantities of food for prisoners of war in Germany.

### MORE HEAVY DEFEATS INFLICTED ON GERMANS IN BATTLE OF VERDUN

#### Big Rush Against Mort Homme Is Smashed By Deadly French Gunfire

#### SAME FATE AT CUMINES

#### Crown Prince Loses 31 Aeroplanes in April; His Opponents Only Six

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 1.—The Germans have suffered further heavy defeats at Verdun. The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: The Germans made a very powerful attack against Mort Homme, at dusk, yesterday, in massed formation. Our artillery and machine-gun fire inflicted enormous losses and every German assault was smashed.

Another series of German attacks at Cumines was defeated in a similar manner, the enemy suffering serious losses. There has been a violent continuous bombardment of Hill 304 and Vaux.

The French air-squadrons made destructive attacks on the railway-stations and food and ammunition depots around Metz.

The communiqué in the evening reported: There was mine-fighting in the Argennes, in the region of Fille Mort. Our positions on the left of the Meuse, in the region of Verdun, were violently bombarded. The artillery activity on the right of the Meuse was concentrated at Poivre Hill and Douaumont.

#### Grass 31 German Aeroplanes

During April, the French battle-planes were particularly active in the region of Verdun. They brought down thirty-one enemy air-craft, while six of our air-craft were worsted during the same period.

London, May 1.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Last night, the enemy exploded a mine at Carancy, damaging our front trenches, but their infantry did not attack.

We repulsed a bombing attack upon Loos. We blew a counter-mine near Rocincourt, against hostile miners.

Our artillery seriously damaged the hostile works near Agangres. Artillery was active in the region of Ypres.

There were seven air-fights yesterday. Two German machines were brought down.

#### Germans Surprise British Trench in Night Assault

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 1.—Western theater.—The situation is generally unchanged. Near the height of Mort Homme, violent fighting again occurred yesterday.

German air-squadrons extensively bombed the enemy's lodging-places and magazines west of Verdun. East of Noyons, a French biplane was shot down in an air-fight; the aviators are dead.

May 2.—Western theater.—North of Loos, during the night of May 1, a strong German officer patrol made a surprise attack against a British trench, which they entered. The occupants fell, with the exception of a few who escaped.

In the Meuse sector, there were artillery duels of increased intensity. On the left bank of the Meuse, only hand-grenade engagements occurred between advanced posts, north-east of Avocourt.

On the right bank of the Meuse, south of Douaumont and in the Callette forest, a French attack was repulsed by the German troops in a hand-to-hand struggle lasting for several hours. The German positions were maintained completely.

According to a delayed report of April 30, a French aeroplane was brought down in an air-fight above Fort Chaume, west of Verdun and another was shot down above the forest of Thierville, south-west of Verdun. On May 1, First Lieutenant Boelke shot down his 15th enemy aeroplane, above Poivre Hill. First Lieutenant von Althaus shot down his fifth enemy aeroplane, north of the fortress of St. Mihiel.

### American Club Here Urged By Adml. A.G. Winterhalter And Ex-Governor D.I. Walsh

#### Make Strong Plea at Tiffin Arranged by Consul Sammons; Fleet's Chief Keen on Americanization

Speakers at the American Men's Wednesday Luncheon held at the Palace Hotel yesterday, revived the subject of an American club for Shanghai. Admiral A. G. Winterhalter and Mr. David I. Walsh, former Governor of Massachusetts, made the principal addresses. Both urged the desirability of a suitable club building that would form a center for the activities of Americans here. Admiral Winterhalter declared that this plan was one that could not be realized too soon.

Consul-General Thomas Sammons, who inaugurated this series of meetings, presided at the luncheon and introduced the speakers. Twice as many attended as the committee expected. The event was in honor of Admiral Winterhalter and his officers. Many of the officers of the fleet were not able to be present. To make it possible for others to attend, another tiffin will be given in their honor on Wednesday, May 17.

#### Distinguished Guests

Besides the guests of honor, there were many other prominent men at the tiffin. Among these were Mr. H. H. Kempf of the Slinger Sewing Machine Company, who is on his way to the Malay States, Mr. W. R. Cuddy, representing Leshar, Whitman and Company of New York, Mr. Michael T. Keeshane, representing Dowler, Forbes and Company of New York, Mr. W. R. Peck, American consul at Tsingtau, John F. Manning and Edwin W. Mills of the Seoul Mining Company, an American concern, Mr. J. A. Keillor, representing Aultman and Company of New York, Mr. N. C. Tuxbury, foreign representative of the Overland Automobile Company, Dr. Stanhope Sams, commercial agent of the Department of Commerce, Washington.

The following officers from the American warships were also present: Captain J. C. Day, commander of the flagship Brooklyn, Commander J. H. Sypher, Medical Inspector L. L. Von Wedekind, Pay Inspector G. Brown, Jr., Major C. Gaborz-Andersen, Marine Corps, Lieutenant Commander H. K. Cage, Lieutenant A. C. Pickens, Lieutenant (junior grade) T. Baxter, Ensign T. A. M. Craven, Mr. Powers.

The luncheon was finished by 2 o'clock—schedule time.

Admiral Winterhalter again proved his ability as a speaker. He had something to say. He said it in the simplest words. And when he was through he stopped. These things come mighty close to being the essence of the orator's art. Listen to the Admiral:

**The Admiral's Speech**  
"If diplomacy is our first line of defense, then surely we should put none but Americans on guard. The Navy is naturally deeply interested

in the consular service and, therefore, it was startling to learn that at the outbreak of the war eighty-two of our vice-consuls were foreigners, nearly all of whom have since

quitted their posts to join the colors of their native countries. I am happy to say however that when Mr. Wilbur J. Carr, of the State Department, called the attention of Congress to this deplorable state of affairs, the remedy, in a specific appropriation, was speedily found.

"American business men can be interested in nothing more in foreign countries and the trade they are trying to promote, than in the integrity of their consular and diplomatic representatives. I know our able Consul General, Mr. Sammons, will agree with me in that. You should insist in the thorough Americanization of this service.

"Among our 100 millions we can find all the talent we need for any kind of service and should be satisfied with none but the best. To mention only one among a number, we know that the thorough going studies of the Honorable Julian H. Arnold, the United States Commercial Attache of our Peking Legation are an earnest of what the consular service can do for the American business man.

"It may not have been brought home to you that Naval officers, too, are among the constant explorers of China. The stations of the vessels of the American Asiatic Fleet cover a large territory. At present there are vessels at Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Canton, the West River, Shanghai, Nanking, Wuhu, Kluksiang, Hankow, Changsha and Chungking. At least 2,000 miles of rivers are covered by our gun-boats.

**Navy Can Aid Business**  
"Every part of the station is daily, almost hourly communication by wireless with the Commander-in-Chief and I engage to furnish you with desired news for a better co-operation between the Navy and the American business men of Shanghai.

"All arms of the United States

service should be Americanized. As one famous Secretary of the Treasury put it, the way to resumption of specie payment is to resume.

"The Americanization of any service waits upon the order to Americanize, and if you doubt, look upon the American Navy today: not so many years ago I served on a ship where were represented sixteen different nationalities. An intrepid naval officer was able to have an order passed that none but Americans should be enlisted. Today, as the result, according to the last annual report of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, of the 62,000 bluejackets, over 95 per cent are American citizens and of the petty officers, the bulwark of the Navy, 99.05 per cent.

"American business men in Shanghai have the power to unify all American interests here. I find here already a number of societies like the American Association of China, the dean of them all, the American University Club, the American Woman's Club, the Far Eastern American Bar Association, American Chamber of Commerce, the American Company of Shanghai Volunteers, that devoted band which is giving freely of its time and labor for the defense of the International settlement.

#### Urges American Club

"All of these together would form a solidified American community. If, for instance, these activities could be united under one roof. Out of such a thought was born no doubt the idea of the American Club. This, in the opinion of any American well-wisher, cannot be realized too soon.

"There is another nation that has not much more than half the number of its sons here, as compared to America, but it has its Bank, its City Club and its Country Club, its National Association, its Association for Oriental Research, its Singing Society, a branch of the Navy League, an Engineers' Association, Riding and Sporting Clubs, a sailors'

home for poor nationals and a naval club for its bluejackets. Shall we, with double numbers, do less than they, or shall Americans lead in Shanghai as they should do?"

Gov. Walsh followed the Admiral. The speaker said that it was deplorable to him that in traveling 5,000 miles by sea scarcely an American flag had been seen.

"We need two things," said the speaker. "We need an American merchant marine. Our country will never accomplish her greatest industrial and commercial successes until we have American vessels, manned by Americans, to carry the products of our country. We also need to show what America stands for as a government.

"I would like to see here a United States government building better than that of any other government.

#### America's Happy Condition

"When I was back home last summer I met five Chinese merchants who were touring the country as a trade commission. One of them was Mr. Nieh of Shanghai. I asked him what had most impressed him during his trip about the United States. I expected that he would answer, our great factories with their facilities for the swift production of shoes and woollens, or the great systems of parks and boulevards of the cities, or the wealth of towering structures of New York. His answer contained no reference to any of these.

"The thing that has impressed me most," answered the Chinese merchant, "is the happy condition of your common people."

Gov. Walsh said that education had brought about this condition in America and added that the same force would bring about a similar improvement in China. In referring to the American Club idea, the speaker said: "There should be perfect co-operation among you Americans here. I hope than when I next visit Shanghai I will find on The Bund an American Club as well as a British and German."

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## AEROPLANES TOOK FLOUR TO TROOPS HOLDING KUT

Ship Which Tried to Land Victuals by Night Was Captured by Turks

TOWNSHEND ASKED TERMS

Unconditional Surrender Insisted On; Was Finally Starved Out

(Continued from Lloyd War Service) Official German telegram—Headquarters, May 2.—Eastern and Balkan theaters—There is nothing important to report.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram—Vienna, May 1.—Italian theater—The situation is unchanged. In the Adamello district, the Austro-Hungarian troops repulsed an enemy attack, which was principally directed against the Fargiora Pass. The Alpini suffered severe losses.

May 2.—Italian theater—During the engagements in the Adamello sector, 47 Alpini were made prisoners. Italian attacks against the Austro-Hungarian positions at Crodella-Ancona and Ruffredo failed.

Berlin, May 2.—The Deutscher Ueberseesendienst states: Reports from Constantinople state that the Turkish, at Kut-el-Amara, took enormous quantities of various materials. The British surrendered because they lacked food and sanitary appliances against contagious diseases.

In Constantinople, the news was first made known by officers of the General Staff, coming in an automobile from the War Ministry. All Constantinople was decorated with flags.

The Minister of War, Enver Pasha, drove in an automobile to the Yildiz Kiosk, to the Sultan. The cheering crowd surrounded and stopped the automobile. In the afternoon, the pupils of the schools paraded in the streets with music and flags.

The Agency Mill in Constantinople reports further details about General Townshend's surrender at Kut-el-Amara. The British troops which attempted to rescue General Townshend's besieged army, after having suffered enormous losses, abstained from further endeavors to reach the surrounded troops.

Novel Relief Measures They then sent victuals by aeroplanes, from which the aviators threw bags of flour into General Townshend's camp. The British aviators, however, were shot down by the Turkish troops.

The British then tried to send victuals at night by ship, but the Turkish troops captured the ship. On April 28, General Townshend offered to surrender the town of Kut-el-Amara if he was granted a free retreat. When the Turkish, in reply, asked for unconditional surrender, General Townshend proposed to surrender all guns and one million pounds in cash. The Turkish repeatedly demanded unconditional surrender, which was finally agreed to by General Townshend.

The Turkish report describes the difficulties of the campaign, during which the Turkish soldiers, standing up to their hips in the swamps, had to fight against the enemy and the hardships of the climate.

According to the Corriere della Sera, the Polish Countess Markievitch is reported as being with the Irish insurgents. The Countess, in her automobile, brought arms from hiding-places on the coast.

The Catholic newspaper, the Koelnische Volkszeitung, reports that the so-called letter of Cardinal Mercier, which is spurious, was, in fact, produced by Nothomb, the

chief editor of the semi-official Belgian newspaper, Vingtieme Siecle, in Le Havre and by Quille, the Vatican correspondent of the paper Journal des Debats. Both elaborated the letter, misusing personal utterances of the Cardinal.

Pope and War Prisoners It is semi-officially stated that, according to official information given by the Holy See, the Pope, with regard to the question of the treatment of prisoners of war, abstained from expressing his personal views of preference, but only manifested his general sympathy for the work done to alleviate the fate of all prisoners of war. Thus, the report of the President of the International Red Cross, M. Ador, about the Holy Father's attitude, does not mean that the Pope disapproved of any special measures.

M. Ador, according to the Journal de Geneve, reported to the Holy Father, in a special audience, about the negotiations between Germany and France concerning the treatment of captured French soldiers and civilians. The Pope, according to the Journal de Geneve, was reported to have expressed a desire to see the sufferings alleviated.

It is reported from Athens that Prince George of Greece, a brother of the King, will leave in a few days for Berlin, via Sofia.

It is reported from Athens that northern Epirus has been placed under civil administration. By Government decree, administrative districts of Koritza and Argyrokastrò were created.

Reports from Stockholm state that the Duma members, en route for England, have arrived in Stockholm. M. Miljukov declared in an interview that the trip was made with the intention to improve relations between Britain and Russia, which recently had suffered. A strong feeling against Britain had been caused and an open misunderstanding existed between both countries, which had led to the cancellation of further credits.

"We must show them that Britain is only fulfilling her obligation by helping Russia with money, since Russia sent her whole army against the enemy, while nobody knows where the British armies are fighting. The Paris Conference seems to be directed not against Germany, but rather against Russia," M. Miljukov added that public opinion in Russia is deeply depressed.

Gerard Sees Kaiser The American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, was received by the Emperor at his headquarters and returned to Berlin today.

The Turkish party "Unity and Progress" gave a dinner in honor of the German Members of Parliament. The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prince Halim Bey, welcomed the guests in a speech.

He stated that the present war originated in Russia, which wanted to conquer the Dardanelles. Russia had been encouraged by Britain and therefore dared to fight for the possession of the straits as the free entrance into the Mediterranean.

In the Russian Duma, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Sazonoff, stated that the historical moment had arrived for Russia to open up free access to the oceans. The Russian party leaders and newspapers seconded this declaration and asserted that the possession of the Dardanelles was a political necessity for Russia. The British Prime Minister answered by assuring the Russians that their wishes would be fulfilled.

"This unanimous declaration reveals the existence of a treaty between both nations," Prince Halim continued: Britain formerly led the nations of Europe against France, but today she joins her forces with France and others in order to eliminate the young German rival. The treaty with Japan meant for British protection against Russia in Asia.

"Thus Britain was enabled to promise concessions in Europe to Russia at the expense of Turkey. The strangling of liberty in Turkey and also in India, as well as in other countries, has estranged British sympathies from re-awakened Mohammedanism.

Entente's Offer to Turkey "When the war began, Britain and France suggested to Turkey an understanding by which the integrity of the Turkish Empire was to be guaranteed. Turkey, however, knew that Russia's aim was the conquest of the Dardanelles, that France was only waiting for the end of Turkey and that any treaty with the Entente powers meant nothing but oppression and tutelage.

"Germany, however, proposed a treaty with equal rights for both countries and mutual support in case of any danger. The Sultan and the Turkish people accepted the German proposals and thus got rid of the tutelage of the foreigners. And Germany has kept her word.

"The alliance drafted with Germany gives the Turkish consular officials in Germany the same rights as to

## CHEN YI IS PROVING STRONG AND CLEVER IN CONTROL OF SZECHUEN

Holds Eager Robbers In Subjection While He Negotiates With Tsai Ao

CONFERENCE IN PROGRESS

Troops Recalled To Check Efforts of Those Wanting To Loot Chengtu

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Chengtu, April 17.—Not since the revolution has there been such excitement in Chengtu as we have had during the past three weeks. The news that Yuan had cancelled the monarchy stirred the city to the depths. Only a few of the rich old 'fogies' were displeased. The vast majority hailed the telegram with delight. Instantly there was a rush for newspapers and they have been selling like 'hot cakes' ever since.

Yuan Shih-k'ai has been sold a soft egg this time, was remarked. It will take more than he can do to hatch out security for himself, let alone a monarchy chicken. The demand became instant for his expulsion from office.

But only the extremists shared these views. The majority of the upper classes and a number of the middle classes would have him left as President though shorn of his autocratic power.

Many and varied have been the rumors as to what the Chengtu Government would do. The wish being father to the thought, it was implicitly stated that the Governor

the German officials in Turkey and provides for the arrangement of questions like jurisdiction and residence on a basis of absolute equality."

Prince Halim continued that the preliminary arrangements had been as good as finished and that the treaties would be ratified shortly. He pointed out that these treaties were concluded in a spirit of mutual esteem of rights and sovereignty.

The German Ambassador, Count Wolf-Metternich zur Gracht, replied to this speech that both countries wished for peace which would secure the well-being and the future of their people. He expressed the wish of Germany to see Turkey standing firmly on its own legs, in order to maintain the present valuable and honest alliance also in the future.

Not Demanding Territory "Therefore, Germany does not demand territories in which her interests are to be considered as predominating, nor does she wish for a position which would conflict with the dignity and independence of Turkey." Both speeches had an enthusiastic reception by all Turkish and Germans assembled at the feast.

The bomb which was found unexploded on the staircase of the Bulgarian Embassy in Athens has, after minute examination, been proved to be of French origin. A Serbian named Buljevack has been arrested by the Greek authorities under suspicion of the attempted murder.

The Ministers of the Entente Powers have, for the last time, tried to obtain permission for the transport of Serbian troops to Larissa by Greek railways. The Greek Government has absolutely refused the demand.

The Athens representative of the Berliner Lokalanzeiger adds that the Greek authorities will do all in their power in order to stop the transport of Serbian troops through Greek territory.

would go over to the side of Yunnan and Kweichow. But from the first, the high officials denied this.

Two peace negotiators were sent to meet Tsai Ao at Yunningshien and Tsai Ao sent one here. For the past week telegrams have been passing back and forth.

Thinking that the issue hung fairly even in the balance some of the leading men in the city tried twice over to influence the Governor to a declaration of independence. But their very eagerness betrayed them. Had he done so, it would have been the signal for revolt and disturbance. At the revolution time, the local Szechuenese drove out all outside province men, took over all the official billets for themselves and made a great pile out of the business. This indeed is what they would like to do again. Chen Yi was too wise for them.

In the Role of Mediator He has adopted the role of mediator. He is laying himself out to get both sides to meet each other half way. He proposed to Tsai Ao that Yuan should remain as President but should have a responsible Cabinet. Tsai Ao replied that this would be acceptable to him if Yuan had no control over the army.

So far we have not heard if the other Provinces are willing to accept these terms. Certainly there is a tug of war going on between the moderates and the extremists. Every one admits Yuan did wrong in trying to put back the hands of the clock, but not all agree by any means that he should be driven out.

We foreigners are glad at any rate that Chen Yi is acting cautiously. There are hosts of robbers in every direction who are eagerly waiting for the chance to rush in and loot Chengtu. Because of this more troops are being recalled from the South. They will also help to keep in check the efforts of many in the city who are in league with these rascals. We want to see reform and progress but have no desire to witness it compulsively introduced. The quiet way is the best way and all honor be to the Governor for seeing this.

Another reason against any declaration of independence is that, were it made, Tsao Kun's soldiers would loot Chungking. They are a rough, wild uncontrollable lot of men. A chance like this they would jump at. Hence only in the event of circumstances locally becoming too strong for the government will the standard of revolt be hoisted.

Chengtu Plain Crops Excellent

The crops this spring on the Chengtu plain are excellent. The heavy rains which fell six weeks ago and the milder rains which have fallen every few days since have given the farmers the best show of wheat, peas, beans and rape they have had for four years. The flowers are later than a year ago but these days our gardens are one huge mass of bloom. The roses take the most prominent place, covering walls and roofs and arbors in endless profusion.

At the annual Flower Fair which has just closed the plants were scarce. This season owing to the troubled state of the country. Consequently higher prices were demanded by the florists. Nevertheless there seemed to be many of the Chinese willing to pay what was asked. The Szechuenese certainly love their gardens. To see a gentleman here clad in a silk, nankeen, wearing through his beds of shrubs and plants, or sitting in a pavilion surrounded by ponds and miniature streams, sipping golden-tips tea out of "Kans" cups with a host of his friends makes us foreigners think we are back in the times of the ancient Romans. The Chinese dearly love the same kind of show, and palaver and affability that characterized the sons of the City of the Seven Hills. The only pity is that with it exists a similar love of intrigue and political wirepulling. But with the restoration of the Republic and a chance given to China's new moral forces to work out the salvation of the country we look for a new ethical beauty to match their love of the aesthetic.



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# News and Views in the World of Books

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## The Iron Age A Striking New Novel

Two years ago on the night of August 4 "the pitchy sky of the Black Country," dimly illumined with the ceaseless fires of its furnaces, was suddenly rent with a tremendous howling. It was the unanimous clamour of the great bulls of its steel works proclaiming each to each tidings of the outbreak of war. Old Mr. Willis, in his dressing-gown and without slippers, celebrated the occasion with a cheery bottle of Roederer: "We've declared war on Germany. You may thank God for that. . . . Don't you understand, Mother?" Mrs. Willis did not quite understand; her chief anxiety was lest her husband should catch cold; but never came blessing in wilder disguise than to the few perplexed souls who make up the little domestic microcosm of Mawne in Mr. Brett Young's new novel, *The Iron Age* (Secker, 6s.)

War had once before renewed the youth of the firm of Willis. That was in 1870. Since then, "geographically and spiritually self-sufficient," it had advanced from strength to strength, until once again the "fierce sighing" of its furnaces had begun to breathe apprehension as well as insensate energy, and Mr. Willis, now old and enfeebled, finds himself hovering on the verge of ruin. His more cautious fellow-directors and shareholders, inspired by the lugubrious Mr. Gubbins, a Quaker, threaten to abandon the sinking ship. Only the genius of his chief engineer, Charles Stafford, apparently, can save it, and they refuse to face the huge financial commitment that would be entailed by the exploitation of his new steel.

To this menace of disaster from without is added an insidious disaster from within, since Edward Willis, the one hope of his father, has fallen the prey of an infatuation for Charles Stafford's young wife. Left solitary and motherless as a boy, awkward and inarticulate, he is now a man of thirty-four. His slow-smouldering hatred of the dreary materialism of Mawne, of the tyranny of iron, suddenly breaks out into active rebellion in "a passionate longing for life." He faces, bravely enough, the consequences of a passion he has fought to avoid. But the lovely and worthless Celia, who can straightforwardly face nothing but her own looking-glass, and whose one desire in life is "to mop up love like a sponge," as callously betrays him as she has betrayed her husband. Once more she squeezes the sponge dry.

Two features of this situation weaken its tragic significance, give it a coloring that could satisfy only a cynic. The first is that Celia is nothing more valuable than a beautiful, sensuous cat hungry for cream and caresses; while Edward is little better than the plaything of vague desires which have crystallized around this futile nucleus. With a ferocious irony Mr. Brett Young shuts up these fugitive lovers in a fusty-railway carriage that is conveying a corpse to its destination; and their hollow romance ends in a fashion that can leave nothing but a rancorous disgust and disillusionment behind it.

Edward all his life has been a dreamer, ardently, courageously keeping himself awake. When his dreams seem to have come true, and nature and beauty, which he has loved in solitude, disguise themselves as Celia's alluring accomplices, she cheats him like a hideous nightmare. She is a lie, conscious and consummate, that never for a moment deceives or attracts us; and he her impotent dupe. To fight for his country in his sole, but it is at best a mechanical, hope of salvation. His love is proved pure waste; he is therefore less the victim of his own weakness, of his own strength, of character than of an evil chance, and it is chance at the crucial moment that offers him his redemption. So, too, it is chance—Prussia's precise moment of preparedness—that comes to the rescue of the fortunes of Mawne and saves from

an otherwise inavertable disaster old Mr. Willis, at least as selfless a dreamer and idealist in his own sphere as Edward is in his.

Such, no doubt, is the deliberate irony of Mr. Brett Young's story. Balaam-like, he appears to set out to curse the age of iron and by force of circumstance, or rather of devotion to the satirical accidents of actuality, is compelled at last, on behalf of his characters, to give it a blessing, which not even the extraneous appeal of his last paragraph can quite destroy. Of like kind was the fatalism of "The Dark Tower," though public events had no hand in its making. All the qualities of that memorable novel have gone to the making of "The Iron Age"—the same imaginative realization of character, beauty of description, and fine literary precision. It is, as it were, the facts that weaken this story, not its fiction.

## 'The Little Demon'

The Little Demon. By Feodor Sologub. Authorized translation by John Cournos and Richard Aldington. (Secker, 6s.)

In the note which Feodor Sologub has written to introduce this translation, he warns English readers against the temptation of seeing only Russian traits in this novel. He was, indeed, nervous "in days of Anglo-Russian rapprochement" about acquainting English readers with this sombre picture. Sombre it is; horrible; and the author has been fiercely attacked in his own country for painting it. But if any English reader were to make it a pretext for Pharisaic conclusions about Russia, the author, or Mr. Cournos, his excellent translator, may have him on the hip. To call it Russian is to be afraid to call it English, too. There are, no doubt of it, Peredonovs in England; there is a Peredonov somewhere in every one of us.

The only thing is that Sologub has, in this instance, pitched it rather strong. He has taken a dull egotist, and drawn out all the unpleasant qualities which dullness and egotism combined involve, until the abominable creature—lewd, stupid, jealous, sneering, suspicious, mean, cruel, greedy, cowardly, and fifty other disagreeable things—is shown to be, what dull egotists not infrequently become, insane. Peredonov is disgusting; but it is, after all, only in degree, in social environ-

ment, and in opportunity for relief that Peredonov differs from Sir Willoughby Patterne. And loathsome as this provincial schoolmaster may be, the reader will feel from the start, and go on feeling with greater intensity every page he reads, that Peredonov is being revealed to us, gradually and gently, by a very fine artist in fiction, a writer who knows to an ounce how much more strain his structure can endure, and to the fraction of a second when it should be applied.

The quality of the book, which, strangely enough, asserts itself as its beauty, is not merely a matter of the novelist's art, nor by any means only to be found in the episodic story of Ludmilla and Plinikov. Sologub so tells the tale of Peredonov, his cousin and mistress Varvara, and his stupid and vicious friends, as to let the reader feel that there is another kind of life. He does not, like some of our own realists, throw you the dingy mess and tell you, "There! that is life." He is sorry when Peredonov and Varvara misuse, in stupidity, the one good thing which they have between them, Varvara's beauty. The opening of chapter IX, which describes Peredonov setting forth to complain of the "persecution" with which dull egotists usually begin their progress towards mania, not only lightens the gloom of a heavy day with a lovely beam about the children in the streets. Its description of Peredonov's state of mind tells you, by contrast, all Sologub's joy in what life might be.

"He laughed with joy when something was being besmirched in his presence. He detested very clean schoolboys, and persecuted them. . . . There were neither beloved objects for him, nor beloved people—and this made it possible for nature to act upon his feelings only one-sidedly, as an irritant. . . . Happiness for him was to do nothing, and, shutting himself in from the world, to gratify his belly."

What our dull egotist is missing! "The monstrous and the beautiful," says Sologub, "are reflected with equal precision" in this "mirror," which he has polished slowly and with infinite pains. And, sure enough, the beautiful is there, if you but look over the shoulders of dismal, dirty Peredonov and his dismal, dirty friends humped there in the foreground. That brings us back to Ludmilla and Plinikov. The episode is a broad splash of blazing color thrown upon the dirty expanse of Peredonov. Peredonov hated youth and beauty. Ludmilla loved it, and found it in Plinikov, the schoolboy, whom gossip declared, and Peredonov duly and maliciously believed, to be a girl. The contrast in color alone is startling. One is tempted to say that it is too sharp for fine art. And, for English readers at all events, with their inevitable preoccupation with morals, there will arise the question whether Ludmilla's "carying-on" with Plinikov was not as reprehensible as Peredonov's bestiality. Different readers will decide that point in different ways, but, morals apart, Sologub's aim is clear.

Against Peredonov, with neither beloved objects nor beloved people, he sets this young girl Ludmilla, whose passionate delight in beauty, debaucher, apparently, but social conditions, want of a dowry, or some other such cause from a normal and respectable outlet, broke free in pagan adoration of the schoolboy. Sologub has lavished care and wealth on this part of the story; and the result is to leave the reader grieving that this driving hunger for beauty and joy should entail, in the life we have to live—whether from economic causes, or conventions, or timidity, or what not—deception and secrecy and other such squalor. The nedotkomka—the little grey beast that haunted Peredonov, the symbol of his own evil desires and terrors—spreads its influence, and dull egotism, creeping low like poison-gas, will suffocate even youth and joy.

## WINGS OF DANGER

Conceive a series of pictures of all the more romantic incidents in all the African novels of Sir H. Rider Haggard; conceive these pictures to be superimposed one upon another in one composite photograph, and that photograph might serve as frontispiece to Mr. Arthur A. Nelson's story *Wings of Danger* (McBride, Nast, 6s.). As will be inferred, the subject is an expedition into Central Africa. It is an expedition to suit all tastes; for it may be regarded as a patriotic attempt to plant the British flag in somebody else's country before grasping foreigners can plant another flag there, or as a device for restoring a wandering African with a bee in his bonnet to the throne he had forgotten he had lost, or just as a search for treasure.

A few of the complications may be indicated. Attack by lions (two); opportune intervention of Frenchman bent by King of Belgians to seize the coveted territory for the Emperor of Germany; fight with Matabele; rescue of three white women kidnapped by Matabele for their own fell purposes; discovery that the white women are the very ladies with whom two of the Englishmen are in love; allocation of the chaperon to the Frenchman; impossibility of jettisoning women in mid-Africa; advance of whole party into interior; antres vast and deserts idle; "The Mountain of the Skull"; the City Valkyria founded by the disbanded Varangian Guard upon a

natural gasometer fed by a volcano; everything; weddings.

The diction is exactly suited to the subject; like the Valkyrians, it is of heroic size; Mr. Raylescroft's villa, for instance, is referred to as "The House of Raylescroft"; and his daughter says, "Am I some wanton light of love to be overcome with a kiss?" The other personages are drawn to the same scale. There is an Oxford professor who empties "three bottles of dry Monopole in easy succession"; there is a footman sent to Cecil Rhodes from Buckingham Palace, who addresses a caller as "Your 'igh mightiness'; Jules Verne's ape gignas has been engaged for the part of devil god; the Frenchman, by name the Marquis Raoul De Roquemort, fights the mail-clad Valkyrians with a rapier; while, not to be outdone, the wandering African, the true King of Valkyria, cleaves the usurper with the claymore with which Dougall, MacDougall had killed "six bold English knights at the battle of Flodden Field." Finally there is a peer of Ouida's creation, with a drawl, a diamond ring, a monocle and a cynical manner, whose self-sacrificing death moves the writer to ask:—

"I wonder what the impeccable, lean, saturnine post obit paragraphers of *The Times* would have said or done, in their ponderous fashion; or what the very severe but mainly females of the Suffrage Party who rail so luridly of the 'degenerate British aristocracy,' would have said to see this favorite son of the *Cordon Bleu* lowered into his alien grave." We fancy they would have quoted "Duke's son, cook's son."

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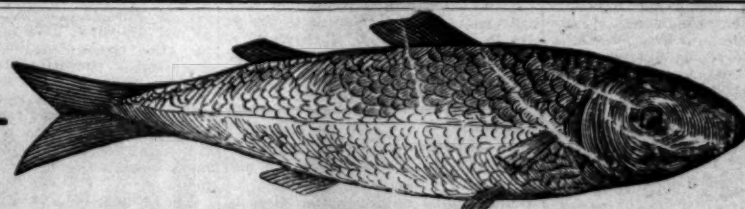
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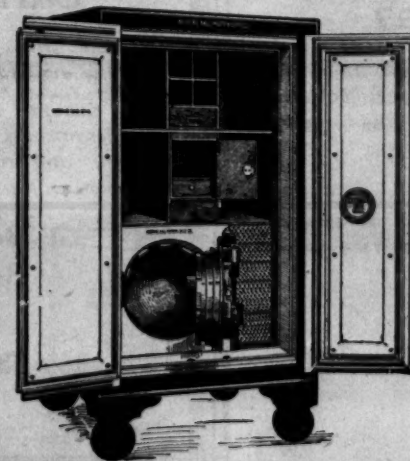
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## SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

## INTERCOLLEGIATE FIELD MEET NEXT SATURDAY

Six Colleges Competing at Soochow, with St. John's and Nanyang Favorites

The annual track and field meet of the East China Intercollegiate Association will be held in Soochow on Saturday, May 6th. Of the six competing colleges, St. John's and Nanyang are the favorites. St. John's won the meet last year and her supporters expect her to repeat again, but Nanyang has a good look-in, having really a stronger team than the records of her recent home meet would seem to indicate. There will be plenty of excitement, and judging from some of the form shown in practice at St. John's more than one intercollegiate record will be smashed. The Cornell Alumni Association of China has presented the Intercollegiate Association with a handsome cup and the winner of the meet this year will have the first leg on the trophy. A special train will leave the Shanghai-Nanking Railway station at 8.05 a.m. Saturday and return, leaving Soochow at 7.10 p.m. The price of the round trip ticket will be 75 cents.

## Meet For Middle Schools

The St. John's University Athletic Association will hold a special invitation track and field meet for the middle schools of Shanghai and vicinity on Saturday, May 13th. Invitations have already been sent out, and a successful meet is expected. The facilities for holding such a meet at St. John's are unusual, the track being one of the best in China, and it is the only college that has a 220 yards straightaway in the country. The St. John's Prep School will not take part in the coming meet. St. John's has always taken the lead in track athletics, and its athletic association is to be congratulated for undertaking the proposed invitation meet to encourage this branch of sport still further in the middle schools.

## BASEBALL ON SATURDAY

Play ball!

The first real baseball game of the season is scheduled for 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the Recreation Grounds. The All-Shanghai team, consisting of stars from the baseball club, will play the team of the Tungwen University.

Bugs who have already begun to study the dope sheet find that the Japanese team has been beaten by teams from the American fleet. That has been a double advantage to them. It has given them practice and it has also enraged them so that they will be out for blood when they next meet an American organization. For this reason the Baseball Club members are urged to turn out and practice. It takes on an aspect of national honor.

While batteries, like the weather, are subject to change without notice it is announced that Mr. Wilhoit probably will pitch for the All-Shanghai, and that Mr. Roberts will catch.

Remember: Three o'clock, Saturday, Recreation Grounds.

## YACHT CLUB MEETING

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Yacht Club will be held at 5.30 o'clock this afternoon at club headquarters.

## CHING CHONG SPORTS

Ching Chong School, Tongshan Road, will hold field sports on the 9th instant. This is one of the oldest Chinese schools in Shanghai. It has 400 students.

Paul's man who won and both stop watches snapped it at 26 seconds. And again pandemonium reigned. So with clock-like precision were the other events run off. The following is a list of the winners and the records established.

Senior Division			
Events	Records	Holders	Schools
100 yds.	11 1-5 sec.	Henry	Pen St. P.
220 yds.	26 sec.	Henry	Pen St. P.
440 yds.	1:00 3-5	Edward	Pen St. P.
880 yds.	2:35:00	Edward	Pen St. P.
High Jump	4 ft. 9 1-2 in.	James	Wong St. P.
Broad Jump	15 ft. 11 in.	Benjamin	Wu St. P.
Shot Put 12 lbs.	31 ft. 9 1-2 in.	Henry	Pen St. P.
Relay 440 yds.	57 sec.	ST. P.	ST. P.
Tug of War		ST. P.	ST. P.

Junior Division			
Events	Records	Holders	Schools
100 yds.	12 sec.	Washington	King St. P.
220 yds.	29 sec.	Washington	King St. P.
440 yds.	1:00:3-5	Graham	Tseng St. P.
880 yds.	2:35:00	Graham	Tseng St. P.
High Jump	4 ft. 2 in.	John Tsen	Stanley St. J.
Broad Jump	15 ft. 1-2 in.	John	Hwang St. P.
Shot Put 25 ft. 8 1-2 in.		Washington	King St. P.

The victory was for St. Paul's a glorious one. A large and handsome silver shield was awarded the St. Paul's team at the close amid lively cheers. This shield is to be contested for until one institution wins it three times. It is proposed that there should be a meet once a year in the spring. The St. Paul's contingent reaped other laurels on two other occasions when it defeated in Soccer the teams from St. James' and St. John's, the score against the former being 2-0, while that against the latter was 12-0.

It is a long cry to the time when the student was a long-gowned, bespectacled creature to whom the mere thought of exercise more violent than a quiet stroll with folded hands was productive of sensations, in awfulness exceeded only by those when contemplating suicide. It should be remembered that while these lads are splendid specimens physically, a real sense of sportsmanship has been developed and a notable feature throughout the several contests was the absence of a single instance of fouling.

to lips shouted the result. St. Paul's had scored both 1st and 2nd and the time was 11-5 seconds, and then there was yelling and cheering in the real old way.

The next event was the 220 yards dash. This consisted in running half way round the quarter-mile track, by no means easy when fast time is attempted. Again, it was a St. Paul's triumph. The runner, who was a long-gowned, bespectacled creature to whom the mere thought of exercise more violent than a quiet stroll with folded hands was productive of sensations, in awfulness exceeded only by those when contemplating suicide. It should be remembered that while these lads are splendid specimens physically, a real sense of sportsmanship has been developed and a notable feature throughout the several contests was the absence of a single instance of fouling.

On the day before the meet the drum and fife band, composed of students of St. Paul's, marched through the main streets of the city, playing all the popular airs, to meet the visiting teams.

The braves from St. James' and St. Paul's High Schools, numbering forty in all, must have experienced a novel thrill as they fled down the gang plank, through the hulk and then up the shore, flanked on both sides by the band, reception committee and members of the team. At all events the St. Paul's boys experienced a very new sensation. Soon all had fallen in line and then the march up to the school was begun.

It did not take long for the populace to arouse itself, for judging from the attendance at the games on the following day, word must have been passed around like the spreading of wildfire. Surely a show had come to town! The gloom which had settled all over the city on account of the evil signs of the times was soon dispelled. People rid their minds of rumors and adorning themselves in their holiday attire were ready for a lark.

The day was fine and there were fully five thousand spectators. Bunting was very conspicuous. So were popcorn and peanuts—by their absence. Anyhow signs of a contest coming were in abundance. The 100 yards track was carefully marked out with lime and the 440 yards track was carefully roped off. At fifteen minutes before two there was a parade in which the band was prominent. But others were to absorb the attention of the throng. Sharp at 2 o'clock some sixty youthful and aspiring athletes had dashed out into the field. Orthodox track suits were worn by all, and the lads of each school wore the colors of their schools. In a minute six sprinters, two from each school, were "on their marks" and ready to dash down the 100 yards straightaway. "Crack!" went the pistol and they were off. The announcer with megaphone

## MEDITERRANEAN MINES DESTROY TWO VESSELS

Armed Yacht Aegusa and Mine-Sweeper Sunk; Collier Beats Off Disguised Submarine

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 1.—His Majesty's armed yacht Aegusa and the mine-sweeper Nasturtium have been sunk by mines in the Mediterranean. All the officers have been saved. Six of the crew of the Aegusa and seven of the crew of the Nasturtium are missing.

The Aegusa was commanded by Captain T. P. Walker, a retired Vice-Admiral.

The s.s. City of Lucknow (3,677 tons; G. Smith and Sons, Glasgow) has been sunk.

The following vessels have also been sunk: The British steamer Teal (769 tons; General S. N. Co. London), the Norwegian steamer Mod. (664 tons) and the Swedish barque Niola (726 tons). The crew of the Teal have been picked up.

A disguised submarine attacked the collier Wandie (889 tons), in the North Sea, without warning. The Wandie, which was armed for defensive purposes, exchanged shot for shot till the pirate disappeared. One of the crew of the Wandie was wounded.

## HIGH SILVER PRICES

Times Sees Need For Check On Expansion of Currency

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 1.—Commenting on the continued demand for silver for coinage, which is the cause of the recent rapid advance in price, The Times suggests that a check on the persistent expansion of the currency in circulation is needed. It points out that, while three times as much silver has been coined by the British Mint, as compared with before the war, the issue of notes has also been increasing far beyond anything that should have been needed by the withdrawal of gold.

It believes the reason is that people are now holding much more cash than formerly, partly owing to the convenience of notes. The Times says that, in anything like an organized campaign for economy, this matter would receive attention.

## Turks and Bulgarians Left to Own Devices

Big Allies Busy Concentrating Bulk of Forces on Russian Western Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 2.—While concentrating the bulk of their forces on the Russian western front, the Austrians and Germans have left the Turks and Bulgarians to their own devices.

It is evident that the Lake Narotch defile will become the main object of von Hindenburg's armies. The intense bombardment of the bridge-head at Iskud during the last few days has been purely demonstrative.

The defeat inflicted on the Turks by our army in the Caucasus, in the direction of Bagdad, is most important, as the Russian operations there latterly bore a passive character. This Turkish reverse will strongly influence their action in Mesopotamia.

The features of the official communique issued yesterday were that the Germans vainly attempted to debouch from their trenches southwest of Lake Narotch, in the face of our fire; on the front in the direction of Diarbekir, in Armenia, our Cosacks vigorously drove the enemy westward and, on the front in the direction of Bagdad, we drove back an important force westward, capturing a portion of its artillery and many ammunition wagons.

## BALLIOL'S NEW MASTER

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London, May 1.—Dr. Arthur Lionel Smith, Jovett Fellow and Tutor and Dean of Balliol, has been elected Master of Balliol.

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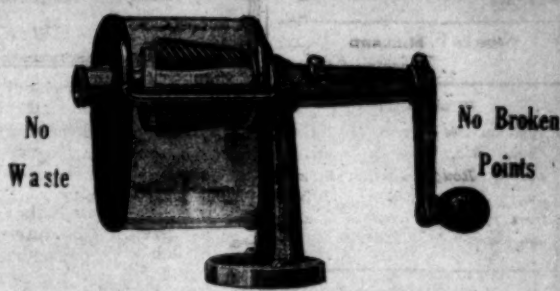
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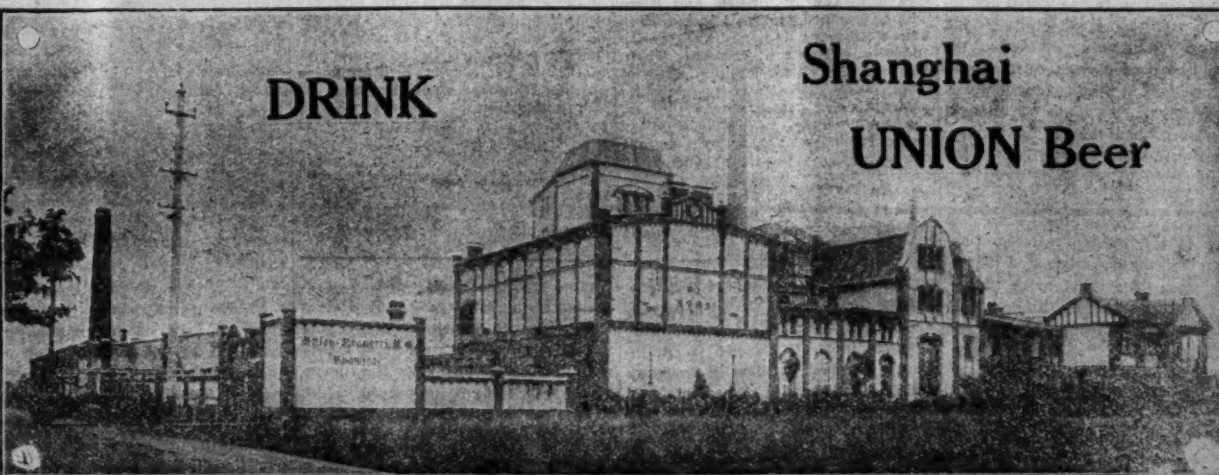
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THOMAS F. MILLARD  
Managing Editor.

## WEATHER

The typhoon will advance towards the China Sea, passing south of Luzon. Rough weather between Luzon and Paracels. Breezes from north to north-east along our coasts. Fine weather.

SHANGHAI, MAY 4, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

## Moral Blindness

(New York Times)

A German resolution sufficiently ambiguous to unite all the factions of the Reichstag, save a newly created Socialist minority, on the bewildering question of U-boat warfare against commerce might well be the despair of the translator. The version of the semi-official Overseas News Agency has the first presumption of accuracy, but is under the disadvantage of being all in one sentence of eighty-seven words, as follows:

"Since the submarine has proved an efficient weapon against English warfare in attempting to starve Germany, the Reichstag expresses confidence that it is necessary to use all military means, exclusive of submarines, in such a way as to insure a peace which guarantees Germany's future, and that it is further necessary in the negotiations with foreign countries to safeguard liberty in the use of the submarine, which is needed in order to maintain Germany's naval position, while paying due regard to the justified interests of neutral countries."

"All military means, exclusive of submarines," is a phrase very hard to make sense of, especially when it must be reconciled with the insistence further on that the submarine's liberty shall remain unimpaired. An amended version of the first part is reported from Amsterdam, in which the sense is somewhat unclouded, thus:

"The Reichstag expresses the conviction that it is necessary to make such use of our submarines, as of all our military means, as will guarantee the peace and safeguard the future of Germany."

It is impossible from either version, or from both together, to understand really what the Reichstag is agreed upon, and perhaps it was not intended that it should be understood; but whereas intentions may be concealed in ambiguities, fallacies, assumptions and delusions show through all the more. Whether you read that the military power shall be used in a way that "will guarantee the peace and safeguard the future of Germany," or "insure a peace which guarantees Germany's future," the disparity is all the same between peace in German and peace in any other language. In one language the word suggests a world in which peace shall be a thing of German make, bearing the German trade mark, standardized, a blessing to all people, provided they receive it in the right spirit. To Germany's enemies the word suggests a world in which peace shall be strong in its own right, a thing which no people may put upon another as a yoke or tear away by force. And as for the future of Germany, that will be safeguarded not by her own military means, in the terriblest of which she puts her trust, but in spite of them. The future of Germany shall accord with the future of civilized society, or be not at all. The peace the world will have is not a peace that Germany would or could guarantee.

In the second part of the Reichstag's resolution one finds again that amazing moral blindness to the meaning of the word liberty. If there is a nation in the world qualified by experience, discipline, and training to know the difference between liberty and license, it should be Prussia. But here is frightfulness insisted on in the name of liberty. The phrase "and that it is further necessary in the negotiations with foreign countries to safeguard liberty in the use of the submarine" cannot mean anything less than the liberty to be frightful utterly. No foreign country has suggested limitations upon the submarine other than those imposed by human law and conscience. No proper use of that instrument of war requires to be safeguarded, any more than does the use of the dreadnought or cruiser. Clearly, what is meant is the "liberty" to be inhuman. And this

## DIXIE GOES AHEAD

## V.—Remembering Flora MacDonald

By Frederic J. Haskin

PINEHURST, N. C., March 15.—If you say "Flora MacDonald" to a Highland Scot, wherever you find him, he will offer you a smoke and may even try to lend you money. For Flora MacDonald is to the Highland Scot what Joan of Arc is to the French—a name that summons stirring memories, a personality that embodies the deathless ideals of a race. And a vastly more human and sympathetic figure than the inspired French heroine is the Highland Flora, who loved as well as fought and used her charm to win her way.

But if you press your Scottish friend for information about this immortal woman, you will probably not get much. He knows that she was one of the Scottish Jacobite sympathizers who tried to put Bonnie Prince Charlie back on the English throne, and failed; that she came to America and espoused the cause of King George, and lost again; and finally went back to Scotland to die. She was a champion of lost causes, a born leader, and a romantic personality—that is evident—but just exactly what she did, especially in America, has never been a matter of detailed record.

Now there is a movement going forward here in the North Carolina hills, where Flora MacDonald lived and led her clansmen, to found a college in her memory, to place out from countryside legend and local literature the whole of her story, and to make of this institution a center of Scottish culture in America, an archive of Scottish tradition, and incidentally a first-class woman's college.

The nucleus of the institution already exists at Red Springs, a few miles from here. It is called the Presbyterian Woman's College, and is an up-to-date school with a fine location and beautiful campus. Rev. C. G. Vardell, president of this institution, is the sponsor of the movement to make this the Flora MacDonald College, endowed by the Scots in America, and devoted to the preservation of their ideals and traditions.

Already large sums have been subscribed, and Scottish societies all over the country have endorsed the plan. Single contributions of \$10,000 have been promised. The Flora MacDonald College seems assured of a substantial endowment and a brilliant future.

Meantime Dr. Vardell has been devoting himself to the study of Flora MacDonald's career, especially in America, and from the lips of her descendants he has learned many interesting details of her life. He has located the site of her home, the graves of her children.

Perhaps the least known and most surprising historical fact brought out by his investigation is that the throne of America was offered by the Carolina Scots to the deposed Prince Charlie. If the Prince had not been a mental and physical wreck, what is now the United States might have been a kingdom ruled by a Stewart.

The whole story of Flora MacDonald outdoes the invention of Dumas in the quality of sheer romance. She was born on the island of South Uist in the Hebrides, her mother was abducted by a man of a hostile clan and she was brought up by the chief of her own. When she was a young girl, in 1746, the Battle of Culloden was fought, in which the Scots received their most crushing defeat. Prince Charles Edward Stewart, "king of Scotland by divine right and a fugitive with a price on his head by circumstance, sought refuge in Benbecula, where Flora lived. The island was held by the government, but it was a hotbed of Jacobite sympathizers. All of them wanted to help the Prince escape, but none of them dared—except the resolute and beautiful Flora. She obtained a passport for herself, a boat crew of six men, and Betty Burke, an Irish spinning maid. Prince Charlie donned the petticoats and hood of the Irish girl, and was passed by the authorities. The party effected a landing on the continent and Prince Charlie escaped to Rome, where he ended his days in exile.

Flora was about to return to Benbecula when she was arrested by royal command. One of her boatmen had revealed the method of the Prince's escape to the authorities, and Flora was imprisoned in that historic place where so many famous lives have ended—the Tower of London. There she was the object of all sorts of plots and attentions by Jacobite sympathizers. Among other things, she was presented with a set of silver dishes (which must have been a great comfort to her in prison) and these are still in the possession of her descendants here in Moore County.

Had she been of a less magnetic and winning personality, she might

observe, is to be safeguarded "while paying due regard to the justified interests of neutral countries." Justified interests indeed! What interests are ever justified in Germany which conflict with those of Germany? With Scandinavia and Holland enraged by the wanton destruc-

tion of neutral ships for the crime of sailing to or from an English harbor, and with the United States at the very end of forbearance, fancy a German resolution calling for the liberty of the U-boat to be preserved, while paying due regard to the justified interests of neutrals!

Meanwhile she had married Hugh MacDonald of Armadale, and in 1773 they joined a large party of Scots who came to America on the ship Balliol. Flora quickly became a leader. Her husband was a man of some means, and in North Carolina he obtained a tract of 550 acres where this village now stands, and built thereon what was probably one of the finest homes in North Carolina. The place was called Killarney. Nothing is left of it now but the graves of two of her children, whom Flora MacDonald buried here.

At that time all of North Carolina was a great pine forest—one of the finest in the world—interspersed with river bottoms of fertile land. The Scots built their homes on the sandy hilltops and cultivated the rich lowlands. There was timber without limit, and the country swarmed with game. Here they lived just as they had in their own Highlands, preserving their clans, all the traditions and customs of their highly individualized race.

Then came the revolutionary war and the Highland Scots, of course, were loyalists. Driven from their homes by the defeat of the Stewart they now offered their services to the House of Hanover. The call of the clan was sent far and wide over the hills. A few miles from here the Highlanders gathered armed with their hunting rifles; and the roll of the clan was called. It is a striking fact that if the same roll were called in Moore county today, every name would be answered.

Flora MacDonald was a leading spirit in organizing this company to fight for the cause of King George. She made good her word to the Duke of Cumberland—she espoused the cause of the House of Hanover in a time of need. Under a great pine tree she made a speech, denouncing the continental army as a pack of lawless rebels, and inspiring her clansmen to fight for the cause of government and loyalty to the King.

These Highland Scots, living alone in a wilderness, had no conception of the real strength of the American Revolution. They marched forth bravely, encountered the patriots at Moore's creek in this county, and were utterly routed. Flora MacDonald's husband was taken captive and many of her friends killed.

A few years later she returned to Scotland. Her indomitable spirit is shown by an incident of the voyage. The ship was attacked by a French vessel of war. Flora refused to go below, but remained on deck throughout the action, cheering on the fighters, and herself receiving a wound in the arm. She seems to have been a born fighter, one of those rare spirits that love adventure and risk for their own sakes. She is said to have died during a thunderstorm, and to have been buried in the sheet upon which Prince Charlie slept at Benbecula. There is a monument to her memory at Inverness.

Her devotion to the Jacobite cause was undoubtedly the ruling motive of her life. Exactly when it was that she went to Italy to offer the Prince a throne in America is not known, but it must have been soon after her arrival in America, which was in 1773. A circumstantial account of the incident is given in the chronicle of a local Scottish historian. According to this narrator, Flora was chosen to head a committee which went to Rome where the Prince was living in exile. But the woman who had saved the life of the Prince was denied the privilege of an interview. She insisted that the matter was of the utmost importance, that her plan was one which would give the house of Stewart a dominion of hundreds (time the size of England). At last the attendant led her to the King's apartment, and she was allowed to peep through the door. The last of the royal Stewarts was a human wreck. Had he been even man enough to sit upon a throne, there is good reason to believe that the resolute Flora would have put him there.

International Law  
And War Debts

Questions Which Might Arise If  
Some of the Nations Succeeded  
In Actually Subjugating Others

By Sterling E. Edmunds

(Lecturer on International Law, St. Louis University)

Great Britain and France have floated a war loan in the United States to the amount of \$500,000,000; Germany has raised \$10,000,000 or more, and now the Canadian Government brings out a war flotation to the extent of \$75,000,000. In addition some of the belligerents have contracts for supplies with various firms of the United States running into the hundreds of millions.

What is the legal status of all of this contract debt?

That any of the States incurring such obligations and pledging its faith to the discharge of them would repudiate them is the remotest of possibilities. Instances of this kind are rare indeed in history since Cataline made his campaign for the Roman Consulship upon a platform for the abolition of all debt. And that case is hardly in point, since the debt was almost wholly private and internal, and the demand for relief came from a very great majority of the population, who had been reduced to the direst poverty, while the very few continued to add to their wealth.

Only insufferable oppression under a heavy burden of taxation could lead to the repudiation of public debt today, for the honor of a State is deeply involved in obligations in which its faith has been pledged.

The risk, if any exist, lies more in the possibility of the conquest of a debtor State by an enemy State, in which event the conqueror would find ample argument for refusing to assume certain classes of obligations of the conquered State.

The general rule of law with respect to State succession is that "a conqueror who reduces a nation to his subjection receives it subject to all of its engagements and duties toward other States, the fulfillment of which then becomes his own duty," as was said by Secretary Adams in 1818, with respect to the Netherlands.

But this, like all general rules, is subject to exceptions. Hall, in discussing the splitting up of a State into two or more, declares that as regards rights acquired and obligations contracted by the old State in a "personal" capacity the new State has nothing to do. Though rights possessed and obligations contracted in respect of the particular territory of the new State transfer themselves to it. Likewise, he says, the new State is not liable for the general debt of the parent State. In case of complete absorption of a State Hall merely asserts that the absorbing State becomes the inheritor of all local rights, obligations, and property. He doesn't attempt to distinguish between obligations contracted in a "personal" capacity and those contracted for local objects, though he cites the British action with respect to the Dutch republics which greatly limits his rule.

The English authority Oppenheim seems to feel also that an absorbing State must take over the debts of the extinct State, even when they are higher than the value of the acquired fiscal property and fiscal funds. "But," he adds, "I doubt whether in such cases the practice of the States would follow that opinion."

Oppenheim then asserts it as his opinion that a State which has subjugated another would be compelled to take over even such obligations as have been incurred by the annexed State for the immediate purpose of the war which led to its subjugation. For example, that if Germany ultimately conquers and annexes all of Belgium the German Government would be compelled to repay the Entente Allies for their advances to Belgium in aid of the war. Oppenheim, however, cites the contrary view of John Westlake, who adopts the reasoning of the report of the Transvaal Concession Commission. This report, with reference to British obligations passing from the two Dutch republics, declared that "it is clear that a State which has annexed another is not legally bound by any contracts made by the State which has ceased to exist."

This dictum contains a complete reversal of all previously accepted ideas of the relation of a conqueror to conquered territory. And in the Dutch case of the West Rand Central Gold Mining Company versus the King the court decided unequivocally that there is no principle of international law by which, after annexation of a conquered territory, the conquering State becomes liable, in the absence of express stipulation to the contrary, to discharge financial liabilities of the

conquered State incurred before the outbreak of war.

Under this statement a conqueror would not only not be liable for the war debt of the conquered State, but he might even repudiate the public debt previously contracted, the proceeds of which were used in the territory in the services of peace.

Both Hall and Oppenheim disagree with this decision and declare that an international court would recognize a rule to the contrary. Authorities are in close agreement as to the existence of such a rule of law in respect of such obligations as are locally connected with the land, though even the United States asserted the right to discriminate between obligations of Spain in the Philippines and Cuba, applying Hall's test of the "personal" character of the contracts.

When we come to consider war loans and contracts for war supplies we find a disposition to separate this class of obligations from those locally connected with the territory and incident to the pursuits of peace. In the first place, morality, condemns the rendering of this class of assistance by neutrals to belligerents, though the law does not. Such assistance tends to lengthen wars and to make partisans of those neutrals benefiting by it, contrary to the spirit of neutrality. The moral condemnation of such activities on the part of neutral States has already crystallized into law, and when the standard of morality rises the rule will no doubt be extended so as to interdict such activities on the part of citizens of neutral States.

At present, however, the neutral State declines to forbid private traffic in loans and other war supplies, while plainly recognizing the right of the belligerent to whose disadvantage it is carried on to protect himself through capture and confiscation. The proceeds of the sale of war bonds are contraband, as much so as munitions. If a neutral manufacturer suffers loss through the furnishing of munitions to a belligerent he cannot hope to have his claim pressed by his own neutral Government. He is dealing in an illicit traffic and the obligation is comparable to a gambling debt, which is generally held to be unenforceable, if not void.

While there are no cases extant, it would seem by analogy that no neutral State could afford to press a claim in the matter of war bonds in the hands of its citizens, when their trade was no less one of a contraband nature.

The history of our State Department presents many instances in which a very large discretion is observed in the presentation of even just claims against foreign Governments. As was said by Secretary Marcy in 1854:

"You may not be aware that the Government of the United States does not feel called upon to interpose in behalf of every just claim held by its citizens against foreign nations."

"When individuals see proper to entrust their property to the safekeeping of another Government, it is to be supposed that they have satisfied themselves of the ability and intention of that Government to restore that which may have been confided to it, and the deposit is accordingly made upon personal risk."

The United States has consistently declined to press claims arising out of unneutral transactions. The manufacturer and the seller of contraband articles, knowing the risks involved, must protect themselves by prepayment or by other methods of guarantee. And in this way they usually shift the risk to the purchasing belligerent State. The purchasers of war bonds, however, have usually been satisfied with a mere written pledge of public faith, and have not insisted upon such security as might be had, for example, in the deposit of collateral by the borrowing State.

There is every reason to believe, however, that a modern conqueror would feel under no duty to assume the obligations of a subjugated State, the proceeds of which were used for the purpose of the war resulting in that State's extinction, any more than the United States felt under a duty to satisfy foreign or domestic creditors of the Confederacy at the close of the civil war. The lending of money in aid of a revolutionary movement against a State with which the lender's State is at peace is a breach of good neighborliness which the lender's State not only condemns, but in which it will afford him no protection whatever. This rule is not weakened by the fact that some foreign States have at times violated its spirit in behalf of their subjects in pressing claims against Latin American States. That period of history has happily passed. Consistency would dictate even more strongly that loans made to a State to be used in the prosecution of war against another should be wholly at the lender's risk.

In the consideration of the practical side of the subject, it may be said that there is hardly a possibility that France and England will annex Germany, or that Germany will ever make provinces of France and England. As to Canada, she is under the aegis of the Monroe Doctrine, which makes of the United States a guarantor of her territorial integrity, effectively safeguarding her from the possibility of subjugation.

Private vs. Government Munitions  
A Valuable Lesson for America in Britain's Experience in  
Equipping Her Big Armies

By Sydney Brooks

A bill is now before Congress appropriating \$11,000,000 for the erection of a Government armor plant. It would be impertinent for me as a mere visiting Britisher to express an opinion on a question of purely domestic policy. But in the light of British experience during this war and no one who has been warmly attached to America for twenty years and who in the past few weeks has seen more than a little of what American manufacturers are doing in the way of munitions, I cannot help hoping that Americans will do nothing to impair their industrial readiness for war.

If a Britisher in my position were to speak out frankly to his American friends he would say, "For God's sake don't let yourselves be caught as we were caught. Remember that modern war calls upon every ounce of manufacturing efficiency that a country possesses. Remember that you can raise volunteers, drill them, and train them infinitely quicker than you can arm them, and that this business of turning out the munitions of war is one that cannot be improvised. Remember that we in England have found a large number of private plants skilled and equipped to produce everything that is needed from small arms to howitzers to be not merely a valuable military asset but absolutely vital to the salvation of the country."

Had we depended merely on our Government arsenals with their slow-moving, unbusinesslike methods we could not have maintained even 50,000 men in France. Happily we have long encouraged private manufacturers to take up the production of shells, rifles, armor plate, machine guns, and all the other innumerable implements of war. We have encouraged them, but we found in August, 1914, that we had not encouraged them enough, that there were vital gaps in our industrial preparedness, and that to make good those gaps it was necessary to assume national control of practically all the engineering works in the country.

When your time comes you will have to do the same. And where will you find the men with the necessary knowledge and skill and training? If you practically make it impossible for private firms to engage in the business in times of peace?

If this war has taught Great Britain anything it is that governmental arsenals are totally insufficient to provide for national defense, and that the country with the largest number of individual plants engaged in turning out the paraphernalia of war is the country best fitted to rise to an emergency.

Restrict the production of war material by private manufacturers and you will one day pay a frightful price for it, not merely in money but in the lives of your soldiers. Encourage the production of war material by private manufacturers and no matter what profits they may make out of the industry, the nation will find it a cheap investment.

That is the common sense of the matter which a pretty tough experience has driven deep into the

British mind. And I confess that as a friend of America it makes me very anxious when I find Congressmen talking as though it were the one object of their existence to prevent any one from making a profit out of anything, inveighing especially against the manufacturers of munitions, and initiating a policy which can only end in very seriously diminishing your capacity to face a crisis.

That way, if the experience of Britain is of any value at all, lies chaos, a frantic effort to recover too late ground that should never have been abandoned, and an ultimate condition that may range anywhere from national humiliation to national disaster.

Repeatedly in the last month or two have I wished that all Americans could have enjoyed my opportunities for visiting the Remington works at Bridgeport and Ilion, the Midvale Steel Company's plant, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and the two huge factories that have been erected at Edystone. For these establishments contain the vital essence of preparedness—acres of it, millions upon millions of dollars of it.

As a Britisher I feel profoundly grateful to the men who, in the service of the Allies, have contrived these industrial marvels in record time and with the maximum of efficiency. I feel grateful, indeed, for the whole way in which the plunge of American manufacturers into the munitions industry has been organized and carried out. It is the biggest and cleanest job that has been done in the United States in my time.

But if I were an American I should feel equally grateful. I should realize that these colossal factories, while working for the Allies today, are working also for the America of tomorrow. I should be proud of the extraordinary skill and enterprise and far-seeing liberality with which they have been planned and conducted. I should recognize in them so many pillars of national safety, so many policies of insurance against the awful risks of being caught unprepared. And I should certainly do what I could to defeat any policy that threatened to destroy, to starve, or to weaken enterprises on whose instant efficiency might one day depend all the difference between victory and defeat.

## Correspondence

## A Dangerous Situation

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS  
Sir,—Only a week ago in THE CHINA PRESS I drew the attention of the Settlement authorities to the danger that at all times menaces those living on both sides of the N. Szechuen Road Extension, and unfortunately my fears have been all too soon fulfilled by the running amok of the Chapel policeman Tuesday night. But I am afraid this is only the beginning of it; something more serious will happen unless the area agreed upon for the extension of the International Settlement be taken over at once. I think it is time for the owners of the property involved to take action. Yours, etc., "S."

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SHANGHAI



## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



## The Manicure Lady

By William F. Kirk

"That gent which has just went out," said the Manicure Lady, "is a walking delegate for the Milliners' Union. He told me all about it."

"It must be kind of hard for him to get along with a lot of union ladies," said the Head Barber. "Union gents

is bad enough to deal with sometimes, but union ladies must be worse."

"I don't see why, George," said the Manicure Lady. "When us girls make up our minds to get along we don't have no more trouble than that many men. I never have no scraps with my girl friends."

"It don't hardly seem possible," said

the Head Barber. "You ain't got the sweetest temper in this here town, kiddo."

"Not the sweetest, maybe," admitted the Manicure Lady, "but you must admit, George, that I am kind of reasonable. Me and you manage to keep out of war, don't we?"

"That's on account of my disposition," said the Head Barber. "I was born sunny, like an owl. Owls never insults nobody, and that's me, kiddo, the human owl, the last word in brotherly love."

"Dear, dear!" exclaimed the Manicure Lady. "Now that I look at your map more close than usual, George, you have got a wonderful peaceful expression. I seen a baby donkey once that looked at me with the same friendly love-me-and-the-world-is-mine expression. I suppose if anybody was really to scrap with you you would curl up like an autumn leaf and die. This gent comes from Boston, which is a great town for unions. He says that almost every thing closes early over there, even the cafes."

"Nobody cares to go into the cafes in Boston after union hours," explained the Head Barber, "because by that time of the night everybody that goes to cafes in Boston has either gone home or been took home by a friend. I was over there a month once, kid. The speed nearly killed me, and I thought I was too fast for New York."

"Well," mused the Manicure Lady, "maybe the day will come when us manicure girls will organize and have a grand little union of our own. Then

we won't need to expect no tips, which will kind of lift us out of the class of waiters, etc."

"Of course I always take what tips is offered me, George, but I must confess that when I have had a nice conversation with some intellectual gent, and feel like him and me has soared beyond the common herd, it always makes me feel as if I was sort of dropping myself back into the masses when I take a tip from him."

"Not but what I am glad enough to get the tip. Goodness knows, George, I am a practical girl, and not above gathering together such wealth as comes my way for tips, but somehow I always wish I was the one giving the tip instead of taking it. I don't suppose you ever feel that way, George?"

"Not me!" declared the practical Head Barber. "Gelt is gelt, as the Germans say, and I ain't above getting my share of it. Painters and poets and all them high browed gents takes money for their work, so why should I feel proud? But getting back to that Milliners' Union, I'd like to go to one of their conventions. Us men can get along fairly well, union or no union—but girls, never! Union or no union, never!"

"I've got a lot of good girl friends this year," said the Manicure Lady. "We get along grand."

"Wait and see," warned the Head Barber. "And don't join no union while you're in this shop, either. You're too independent now. Here comes a college boy. Spruce up, kid, and get ready with a few of them big words."

## Some Scientific Study Out of School

By Garrett P. Serviss

"If I were to start at a given point on the equator in the Western hemisphere and travel in an easterly direction, and make a complete circuit to the starting point, would I at any time be traveling in a westerly direction? and if so, at what point?"—R. K. N.

EAST and west are terms expressing ideas of direction based upon the rotation of the earth about a fixed axis. If we go toward one of the poles or ends of the axis, we are going north, and if we go toward the opposite pole we call it going south.

So if we go toward the sunrise we call the direction east, and if toward the sunset, west. In either case we are traveling on the circumference of a circle, and we carry our reference points with us, so that although, as we move over the curved surface of the earth, our actual direction in space is continually changing, it remains unchanged for us as long as we do not turn about in our course. Consequently, in going eastward around the earth you would at no point be moving westward.

When you had reached a point diametrically opposite to that from which you started, your direction in space would be exactly contrary to what it had been at the starting point, but this would not affect your continued eastward motion, for "east" and "west" have nothing to do with absolute direction in space, but refer to direction around the earth.

The universe knows neither east nor west, nor north nor south. The same fixed star may be in the east in the evening, in the south at midnight, and in the west in the morning, according as the rotation of the earth carries the observer, with his unchanging "points of the compass," into ever shifting positions.

If, however, you should start to walk around the earth, going north or south, on a meridian line, your direction would change when you passed through either of the poles. If you started at the equator and went north you would begin to go south the instant you stepped across the north pole, and no matter what way you faced when you were at the pole every direction on the earth would be south.

As you stood on the pole, east and west would become for you nothing, but mental conceptions of a spinning motion. You would recall that with the spin of the earth meant east, and against it, west. By watching the motion of sun and stars, sailing in perpetual circles around you, you would be able to tell which way the

spin went. And, to put yourself in motion either west or east, would be simply to twist round, one way or the other, on your heel.

Considering the heavens as the inner surface of a great sphere concentric with the earth, we transfer these notions of direction to the face of the sky. The north point of the heaven, is directly over the north pole of the earth, and from that point every direction in the sky is south, just as from the South Pole every direction is north.

The ideas of east and west in the heavens are, similarly, based on the rotation of the earth around its axis.

Venus is said to be east of the sun when she shines in the western sky after sunset, and must consequently be farther eastward, in the sense of the earth's rotation, than the sun is. When she is visible in the eastern sky, in the morning, she is west of the sun, and rises before him.

"Please explain at what height above the earth's surface a one pound weight would weigh only one-half pound."—P. R.

At a height of about 1,639 miles, if you wish to make for yourself such calculations, which are all of the same nature as that whereby Newton proved the law of gravitation, and thus laid the foundations of modern astronomy, you have only to remember that the force of the earth's attraction, to which "weight" is due, varies inversely as the square of the distance between the earth's center and the attracted body.

If the distance increases the weight decreases. In the case in hand, the

first weight is 1 and the second weight  $\frac{1}{4}$ . To avoid long multiplication call the first distance (which must be equal to the radius of the earth, since the body to begin with lies on the earth's surface), unity, or 1, and call the second distance X. Then, by the rule,  $1$  is to  $\frac{1}{4}$  as X squared is to 1 squared.

This gives us, by the "rule of three," X squared divided by 2 equals 1, whence X squared equals 2, and X, the number required, equals the square root of 2, which is 1.414. Now multiply the radius of the earth, 3,959 miles, by 1.414 and we get 5,598 miles as the value of X. Subtracting from this the radius of the earth, the remainder, 1,639, represents the height of the body above the earth's surface.



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Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

### HEAD OFFICE:

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,  
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... 30,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 20,400,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

### Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan London Port Arthur

Bombay Lioyang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney

Changchun Lyons Sianfu

Dahly Mukden Tientsin

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin Newchwang Tokio

Hongkong New York Tientsin

Honolulu Osaka

Kobe Peking

### SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500

Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

### Bankers:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

### EVERY description of Exchange

business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,  
Acting Manager.

7, Nanjing Road.

## Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—

Glds. 2,237,150 (about £769,753)

### Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

BandjermasinPadang Soerakarta

Bandoeng PalembangTanjongBalei

Cheribon PekalonganTeling-Tingli

Djember Penang Tegal

Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radjia Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaya

### London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,  
Acting Agent.

## THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanjing Road; Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ..... \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital ..... 14,000,000.00

Liabilities ..... \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle

Bangkok Malta Somarag

Batavia Melbourne Singapore

Benkolen Milan Sourabaya

Bombay Moscow Sydney

Calcutta New York Tokio

Cheribon Oosaka Vladivostok

Hongkong Padang Wellington

Honolulu Paris Yokohama

Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2 1/2 per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 per annum on the daily balance of over Taels of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YOUNG CHEN, Sub-Manager.

March 10, 1914.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

### HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 6	..	San Francisco	Yucatan	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
..	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	New York	Indrawadi	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Seattle	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	San Francisco	Floridian	Br.	Dodwell
..	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	Seattle	Tanba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	Prisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
..	..	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 4 noon	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	..	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 7 D.L.	Liverpool	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Verionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	Glen Line	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
..	..	Monmouthshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	Onia	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Porto	Br.	Cie M. M.
..	..	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Cordillere	Jap.	Cie M. M.
..	..	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. T. Jones
..	..	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
..	..	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
..	..	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
..	..	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 4 noon	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Choyang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	Taihu	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Kiangtean	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	Hsinchi	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 4 noon	Kushiro	Pakhol	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Chofu, Newchwang	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	3.00 Vladivostok	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	..	5.00 Tsingtao and Dalny	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	..	6.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	7.00 Tsingtao, Tientsin, Dalny	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	..	9.50 Dalny	Jap.	S. M. R.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

May 4 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenbo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	Kianghsin	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	..	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	..	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Fatung	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	..	Kiangyung	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	Kiangyung	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Taihu maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	..	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	..	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Kinling	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Kiangwah	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.

\* A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 3 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868 Br.	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.		
May 3 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151 Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	N.S.C.W.		
May 3 Vladivostok	Pakhol	1900 Rus.	R. V. Fleet	9 p.		
May 3 Hankow	Luenbo	1735 Br.	J. M. & Co.	S. H. W.		
May 3 Hankow	Tachang maru	1288 Jap.	N. K. K.	L.P.D.W.		
May 3 Chinwangtao	Otaru maru	1881 Jap.	K. M. A.			
May 3 Japan	Omi maru	2221 Jap.	N. Y. K.	N. Y. K. W.		
May 3 Japan	Kamakura maru	4361 Jap.	N. Y. K.	W.S.W.		
May 3 Japan	Tachang maru	1081 Jap.	B. & S.	C.N.W.		
May 3 Chefoo	Shantung	1313 Br.	B. & S.			
May 3 Antung	Chekiang	1313 Br.	B. & S.			
May 3 Hongkong	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.			

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 3 Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2286 Br.	J. M. & Co.		
..	Amoy, Swatow	1150 Chi.	G.M.S.N. Co.		
..	Vancouver	Monteagle	3053 Br.	C. P. O. S.	
..	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	2808 Jap.	N. K. K.	
..	Japan	4361 Jap.	P. & O. S.N. Co.		
..	Wakamatsu	Yodo maru	1350 Jap.	F. & Co.	
..	Europe	Hirano maru	4837 Jap.	N. Y. K.	
..	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151 Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	

## Passengers Departed

Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle for London:—Mr. J. B. Moncrieff, Miss M. Akers, Mr. P. P. Long, Mr. H. K. Crichton, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Fowles & 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Hones, Mr. C. A. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. and Miss D. Milsom, Mr. P. R. Parkes. For Portland, O.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Clark. For Washington, D. C.—Miss M. S. Matthews. For Vancouver:—Mr. J. A. Grant. For Liverpool:—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Adair. For Seattle:—Mr. and Mrs. Elbert, E. Douglass and Master E. Douglass. For Chicago:—Miss F. Chaney. For Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. H. Dawson Grone.

Per C. M. s.s. Kiangfoo for Hankow:—Mr. H. G. Barrie, Mr. and Mrs. Carrington, and Mr. R. E. Wilson.

Per L.-C. s.s. Choyang for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rowell and 2 children.

## Launch Services

**TOMORROW**  
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.  
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11.30 a.m.  
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

## Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 3 Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choyang	1424 Br.	J. M. & Co.		
..	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	1288 Jap.	N. K. K.	
..	Hankow etc.	Kiangfoo	1920 Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	
..	Hankow etc.	Kiangfoo	1424 Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.	

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B.II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am. cru.	9215	20	500	Day
**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.								
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.								
The French gunboats D. de La gree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.								

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2709 Ger.	Carlowitz	U. S. A.	
May 1	Japan	Anshin maru	938 Jap.	Satoh Shokai	10 p.	
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282 Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B. VII	
May 1	Japan	Bankoku maru	3752 Jap.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	10 p.	
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8808 Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	C. M. E. W.	
Apr 30	Hongkong	Choyang	1424 Br.	J. M. & Co.	H. W.	
May 2	Hongkong	Chiyeun	2111 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.	
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651 Ger.	H. D. & Co.	U. S. A.	
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131 Nor.	Wallen & Co.	B. IV	
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182 Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p.	
May 2	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276 Jap.	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.	
May 1	Japan	Gemini	1366 Br.	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.	
Apr 22	Hankow	Hsinchi	1385 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	H.Y.P.W.	
May 1	Poochow	Hsinchi	1719 Br.	H. Y. P. I. & Co.	C. N. W.	
May 3	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868 Br.	B. & S.	C. N. C. W.	
May 2	Swatow	Ichang	1227 Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.	
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwangkee	4681 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.	
May 1	Japan	Kumano maru	3154 Jap.	N. Y. K.	W. S. W.	
May 1	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1424 Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.	
May 1	Chefoo	Kiangsin	1983 Br.	J. M. & Co.	S.H.W.	
May 2	Hankow	Kiangsin	1210 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.	
July 16	Hankow	Melba	1682 Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. I.	
July 30	Hankow	Melba	1682 Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. I.	
Mar 29	Hankow	Melba	406 Am.	S. O. O. Co.	S. O. C. W.	
May 2	Hongkong	Monmouthshire	3197 Br.	J. M. & Co.	S.H.W.	
Apr 30	Japan	Nichiro maru	1678 Jap.	Satoh Shokai	L.P.D.W.	
May 1	Hankow	Nippon	1719 Br.	B. & S.	C. N. W.	
May 1	Hankow	Ningshao	1920 Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	N. S. C. W.	
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727 Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p.	
Apr 30	Hongkong	Pyrrhus	4819 Br.	B. & S.	A.P.C.U.W.	
Apr 30	Amoy	Pakhol	1227 Br.	B. & S.	L.P.D.W.	
Apr 30	Amoy	Pakhol	1227 Br.	B. & S.	C. N. C. W.	
Apr 30	Hankow	Poyang	1892 Br.	B. & S.	C. N. C. W.	
July 30	Tsingtao	Siklang	1840 Ger.	H. A. L.	Int. D. W.	
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446 Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S. VIII	
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shunin	465 Chi.	S. N. Co.	K. N. D. W.	
Apr 22	Cruise	Store Nordiske	564 Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p.	
Apr 30	Wuhu	Shansi	1228 Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.	
Apr 30	Tientsin	Shengking	1034 Br.	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.	
May 1	Hongkong	Shantung	1568 Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.	
May 1	Hongkong	Taihu	1216 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.	
May 2	Antung	Wenchow	560 Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.	
Apr 29	Hongkong	Yingchow	1210 Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.	
May 1	Dalny	Yeddo	1346 Swd.	E. F. A.	S.N.R.W.	
May 2	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1957 Jap.	N. K. K.	N. Y. K. W.	

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Co's str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. Y. Kuri-kawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, May 4, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Co's str. Tachang Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, May 5, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

## For Southern Ports

**NINGPO.**—The str. Kiangtean, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Thursday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HONGKONG.**—The str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerland, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HONGKONG.**—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Friday, May 5. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

**FOOCHOW.**—The str. Hsinchi, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

## For Northern Ports

**TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DALYEN.**—The str. Keelung Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtszepoo wharf on the 7th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund.

## For Japan

**NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.**—The str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Foreign Ports

**SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.**—The str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. Passengers booked to all points in America and Europe. The Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Passengers Arrived

Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Chak-man, Miss An, Mr. P. E. Beatty, Mr. T. Buchman, Mrs. Gerfinkle, Mr. Keller, Mr. B. Markham, Mr. M. Newman, Mr. T. Friedman, Mr. May-wah. In Transit:—Mr. Nam-sang, Mr. J. G. Artberg, Mr. C. E. Chubb, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dyer, Mr. May-Lady, Misses P. I. and D. May, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Austin, Miss and Master Austin, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Beaurepaire, Mrs. Boomers and 2 children, Mrs. C. M. Betts and child, Mrs. B. D. Evans, Mr. G. R. Gregg, Miss Howick, Mr. A. Laing, Miss H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Leask, and 2 children, Miss Millington, Mrs. and Master Moyle, and infant, Miss M. McKeever, Mr. J. McNicol, Mr. and Mrs. Paine and child, Mr. A. R. Pollock, Miss F. A. Reay, Mr. G. E. Stewart, Mr. T. Shaud, Mr. C. S. Wood, Mr. J. Cohen.

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava from Vladivostok:—Mr. and Mrs. Tobbi, Mr. Galperin, Mr. Andersen, Mr. and Mrs. Shevchenko. From Petrograd:—Mr. Andersen, Mr. S. Norman, and Mr. Borhaven.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru from Japan:—Dr. K. K. Ferrubuck, Mr.

J. F. Allen, Mr. K. E. Jordan, and Mr. J. A. Suffer.

Per C. N. s.s. Shunten from Tientsin:—Blashop Norris, Mr. W. P. Kerr, Mrs. Stambach, Mrs. Morton, Miss Morton, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Sun, French Sisters (2) and one child.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ninghao from Ningpo:—Mrs. Vennewitz, Mr. V. Chilledutt, Mr. W. Alemaq and Mr. Grintelerguz.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow:—Mrs. A. S. Brand, Miss A. B. Brand, Mr. Williams, Rev. D. Himelton, Mrs. H. E. Arrhold, and Capt. and Mrs. P. Hunt.

## Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

## Pacific Service

to Canada, U.S. & Europe. (Subject to Change)

Empress of Russia ... May 20  
Empress of Japan ... June 3  
Empress of Asia ... July 17  
Montesage ... July 2  
Empress of Russia ... July 16  
Empress of Japan ... July 29  
Empress of Asia ... Aug. 12  
Empress of Russia ... Sept. 9

For further information apply to  
A. J. BLAISDELL  
Gen. Agent, Pass. Dept.  
L. E. N. RYAN,  
Agent.  
Tel. 1668  
Corner Peking & Yuen-ying-yuen Roads

## JAMES MAGILL &amp; Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers



## Business and Official Notices

NAVAL CLUB  
No. 10A and 10B,  
Boone Road.  
RESTAURANT

NOTICE. Mr. A. Kotsomitis desires to announce that he has opened on the premises of the Naval Club a restaurant under his personal supervision. The catering is in the hands of a thoroughly competent French chef.

Refreshments of the highest quality supplied.

The premises have been entirely redecorated and renovated.

Dinners and Banquets catered for at moderate rates.

Special rates for boarders.

A trial will convince you of best attention and quick service.

A. KOTSOMITIS,  
Proprietor.

9468

## E. SHING &amp; CO.

(Established 1887)

114A SZECHUEN ROAD.

Phone 1266.

JOB PRINTING

BOOKBINDING &amp; STATIONERY.

Rubber Stamps and Engraving.

We have enlarged our printing

office with additional ma-

chinery. The public are requested

to note that we have no other

branch in Shanghai.

All orders promptly executed.

E. SHING &amp; CO.

9534

## NOTICE

MR. B. C. Wan has joined E.

Shing as a partner and

henceforth the firm will be known

as E. Shing &amp; Co.

E. SHING.

## NOTICE

THE undersigned became a

partner in the firm of E.

Shing &amp; Co. as from the 1st inst.

B. C. WAN.

9534

5 1/2% Russian Internal Short

Termed Loan of 1916

FOR

Rbls. 2,000,000,000

SUBSCRIPTION to the above loan will be opened in Russia from the 28th of March till the 5th of May inclusively.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan is redeemable at par on the 1st February, 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly, on the 1st of February and 1st August, Russian style.

As interest on the above Loan runs from the 1st-14th of February, it must be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Shanghai and its Branches in China and Japan are ready to accept applications for the above named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advance against the scrip.

I. JEZERSKI,

Manager.

9189

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

## LADY FRASER'S AT HOME BRINGS IN A LARGE SUM

Bandman Co. and Others Entertain Guests Aiding War Seal Foundation Mansions

In aid of War Seal Foundation Mansions for Disabled Service Men, the British Consulate was crowded by several hundred men and women at Lady Fraser's 'at home' yesterday afternoon.

On the verandah tea and cakes (made by Lady Fraser's pupils at her cooking class) were temptingly arranged. Inside the house, both drawing-room and dining-room had been turned out to accommodate her many guests. At the end of the further room a temporary stage had been erected, and here during the afternoon an excellent program was given by courtesy of the Bandman Co.

The entertainment was opened by Sir Everard Fraser who explained in a few words the good cause for which they were gathered together and then little Miss Easter Fraser and Miss Barbara Walker delighted the audience by their pretty rendering of an Irish Jig in costume.

There were a number of songs, serious and comic, amongst which stand out "Unrequited Love" (a quartette), "Some Impressions" and "Jotie the Man Milliner," "Imitations" by Will Hallett, whose mimicry was inimitable, "Ninette" charmingly rendered in broken French by Miss Betty Linley, "A Few Remarks" by "A Tramp, a Nightbird and a Knut," and the graceful dancing of Miss Gracie Rosslyn, all contributed to an excellent program.

During the interval a collection was made, and after "The Four Foot Ten Brigade" had impressed the audience by the doughty deeds it could perform if called upon to fight in the Great War, and, incidentally, by its swing and verve, an auction of four cakes—also made by Lady Fraser's pupils—took place. These cakes, three of which were put up to auction twice over, fetched respectively \$45, \$50 and \$250. The other, a delicious chocolate cake in layers appealed so profoundly to the

purchaser (or was he perchance acquainted with its fair creator?) that he was loth to let it go and it was knocked down to him for \$55. Thanks to the general humor of the auctioneer, Mr. Johnnie Osborne, bidding was high and the cakes became, literally, worth their weight in gold. A jade necklace fetched \$120 and a gold bangle \$115.

It will not come as a surprise, if it is found that Sir Everard and Lady Fraser have made the sum they desired, namely, four hundred pounds, one hundred of which had already been subscribed by the generosity of four bachelors when the question of raising funds for this most deserving charity was first mooted.

## 'The Only Girl'

"The Only Girl" is a pretty musical trifle which gave a big audience at the Lyceum Theater last night three hours thorough enjoyment.

The plot doesn't matter. There were husbands and wives and quarrels and make-ups and songs and dancing. The ladies all wore pretty dresses, they sang well and put lots of vim into their work. All the principals were as clever as usual and so the show was a success.

Johnny Osborne, Leyland Hodgson, Compton Couits and Edward Granby all filled prominent parts to a nice "Will Hallett" was very funny as the mite of a servant but his make-up was bad. Miss Manners was as charming as ever in both song and acting. Miss Betty Linley scored heavily in her "Drum Major Song" as did Miss P. Ashwell in "Knitting."

Tonight: "The Only Girl" and on Friday "The Man That Stayed at Home."

## MOGHARA OCCUPIED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 1.—An official communication states: The situation in the district of Sollum, in western Egypt, is rapidly returning to the normal. We have occupied Moghara and are making continual aerial raids from Kharga on Dhakla. A small body of the enemy is still occupying Baharia, terrorizing the natives, who are stricken with typhus and hunger.

## Classified Advertisements

## SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, with experience and excellent knowledge of book-keeping, is willing to join a good firm. Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS.

9616-M-9

## EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH LESSONS by certified professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 177, THE CHINA PRESS.

9587-M-7

## FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9576

## TRANSLATIONS

WANTED, by experienced Chinese, speaking German, English, French and Mandarin, position as Compradore or Translator in local office. Also willing to give lessons in German and Mandarin. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 185, THE CHINA PRESS.

9611-M-7

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

## Nigeria Taking Share In Imperial War Debt

Emirs of Kano and Katsina Besides Offer Contributions Of £17,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 1.—It is officially announced that Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has informed the Governor-General of Nigeria that the Imperial Government gratefully accepts the offer of the Nigerian Government to meet after the war charges for interest and a sinking fund of one per cent on £6,000,000 of the imperial war debt, provided that the Imperial Government is satisfied that the financial position of the Nigerian Government will allow of such payment.

The Emir of Kano and the Emir of Katsina have offered to provide, the former £10,000 and the latter £7,000 towards the above contribution by Nigeria.

## Famous Polo Player, Capt. Cheape, Missing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 1.—The well-known polo player, Captain Leslie Cheape, is reported as missing.

## Sicawei Weather Report

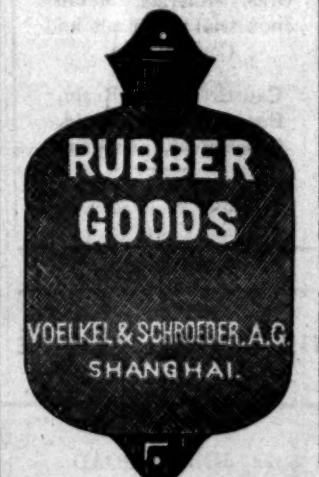
2.—Anticyclone in Kiangsu. A depression having developed itself on the Pacific, is approaching S.-E. Luzon. Very fine day at Shanghai. Very variable breezes along the whole coast.

3.—Very fine weather at Shanghai. Calm atmosphere. Low layers of fog before sunrise.

## Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, May 3, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg. min.	765.60	766.63	
Bar. at Centg. max.	30.14	30.18	
Variation mm. for 24 h.	10.14	10.37	
Variation mm. for 12 h.	10.19	10.53	
Wind	4	5	7
Miles	2.5	4.3	
Temperature	60	19.8	
Humidity: co.	82	67	
Nebulosity: 5 10	8	32	
Rainfall mm.	—	—	
Rainfall inches	—	—	



## PRINCE ALBERT RECOVERS (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 1.—It is officially announced that Prince Albert, who has been undergoing a long course of treatment for a gastric disorder, has completely recovered and will shortly resume active duty with the navy.

## TEWKESBURY ELECTION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 1.—Mr. William Hicks-Beach will be the Coalition candidate and Mr. William Boosey the Independent candidate in the bye-election at Tewkesbury caused by the death in action of Viscount Quenington.

## Cheap Lighting

Everybody, of course, knows that electricity is the cleanest, softest and in ALL respects the best illuminant, but not everybody yet knows that

## The Metal Lamp

has cut down the cost of electric lighting to a third of its former amount, making it the CHEAPEST illuminant.

## Price of Metal Lamps

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p. Tls. 0.50 each.  
100 c.p. „ 1.00 „

Obtainable at the

## Municipal Electricity Department

Showroom: 471-3 Nanking Road and A1297 Broadway.  
Tel. No. 2660. Tel. No. 840.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS  
TIENSIN-PUKOW LINE  
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)  
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.
8.30	8.35	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	10.2	10.4	18.55	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking
11.25	9.10		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	5.08	15.58		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin-Central
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	5.03	15.53		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin-Central
			arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin	4.55	15.45		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin-East
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin	4.55	15.45		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin-East
10.2	2		dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin	21.00	19.27		dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden
9.55	0.01	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin	1.25	1.25		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin-East
4.55	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin	1.10	1.10		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin-East
4.55	18.34	434	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	1.01	1.01		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin-Central
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	1.01	1.01		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin-Central

Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin	16.82	19.56		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin-East
7.40	12.40	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	15.22	19.46		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin-Central
8.00	13.40	78	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	15.02	19.26		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin
11.48	16.30	149	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	11.57	15.23		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin
15.12	19.33		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	9.17	12.13		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin
18.15	22.41		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	6.30	9.11		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin

Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.
7.30	23.01	221	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	6.10	17.42		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	3.56	15.12		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin
12.30	3.49	319	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1.04	12.41		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin
12.45	3.59	378	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	0.54	12.26		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin
15.36	6.55	421	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	22.10	10.02		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin
17.45	9.03		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	19.35	7.40		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin

Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.
6.40	9.23	523	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	19.15	2.50		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin
11.30	13.18	523	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	14.52	15.25		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin
11.50	13.24	6.1	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	14.47	14.18		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin
18.02	17.07	6.2	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	11.11	8.51		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin
19.58	18.23		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	9.45	6.50		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin

Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.
22.00	23.1	193	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	7.05			dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin
7.40	7.0		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	7.00	15.04		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin

Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr. Tientsin	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr. Tientsin
9.48	15.03	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchowfu	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchowfu

Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr. Tientsin	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr. Tientsin
9.48	15.03	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchowfu	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchowfu

Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr. Tientsin	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr. Tientsin
9.48	15.03	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchowfu	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchowfu

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8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr. Tientsin	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr. Tientsin
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9.48	15.03	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchowfu	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchowfu

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9.48	15.03	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchowfu	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchowfu

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8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr. Tientsin	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr. Tientsin
9.48	15.03	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchowfu	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchowfu

Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.
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## Auctions

## A. LANDAU &amp; Co.

(Swiss Establishment)  
Auctioneers, Expert Valuers.  
Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road  
Telephone 2653.  
Personal attention given to  
house auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3  
days of sales. Cash advances  
made on goods entrusted  
to our sales.

Terms on application.

## BANK HOLIDAYS

THE Exchange Banks will be open  
at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m. on  
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,  
the 8th, 9th and 10th May, on  
account of the Spring Race Meet-  
ing.

## LETTUCE

FOR SALADS  
FINE, fresh head lettuce, GUAR-  
ANTEED SANITARIALLY. Grown  
by Foreign Methods under Foreign  
Supervision.

For Sale at  
Lane, Crawford & Company, Ltd.  
Sole Shanghai Agents for  
Agricultural Gardens,  
College of Agriculture and Forestry,  
University of Nanking,  
Nanking

## Voiles!

## Voiles!!

## Voiles!!!

Embroidered and Plain  
for Summer dresses

Just Unpacked

Also Children's Sandals

in all sizes at

HILL & CO'S.

129 North Soochow Road  
(3 doors from General Hospital)

## MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker  
Latest Models  
Style and Fit Guaranteed

## PRICES

Blouses, from .... \$5.00  
Costumes from .. 10.00  
Evening Dresses  
from ..... 12.00  
Opera cloaks from. 11.00  
Fur coats ..... 15.00

No. 42, EAST BROADWAY.

Woolens, Worsteds, Stuffs and  
Cotton Tissues. Bradford  
(England) Merchants, having  
Excellent Connections with  
Manufacturers, Offer Services

As Buying Agents  
HIGHEST REFERENCES

Apply "Bradford," c/o China  
Publicity Bureau,  
42 Great Russell Street,  
LONDON, W. C.

Business and Official  
Notices

Every Single Bottle of  
Pure, Rich, Creamy  
Elephant Head Beer  
has our name on the  
Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Proprietors.

Ningpo-Shaoshing  
Godown Fire

Insurance Companies inter-  
ested, who have not already  
done so, are requested to send  
to the undersigned all docu-  
ments relative to their interests,  
not later than Saturday, the 6th  
instant.

LOWE, BINGHAM AND  
MATTHEWS  
Fire Loss Adjusters.  
3d Peking Road.

Customs Notification  
No. 849

Customs Holidays: Spring Races.  
On each day of the Races, i.e.,  
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,  
the 8th, 9th and 10th of May, the  
Custom House will be opened at  
9 a.m. and closed at noon.

F. S. UNWIN,  
Commissioner of Customs.  
Custom House.  
Shanghai, May 2nd, 1916.

## THE MORSE COMPANY

have moved from office at Number  
1 The Bund, to larger quarters at  
the address given below.

THE MORSE COMPANY,  
8a Peking Road, First Floor,  
(Signed) Gordon Sutherland Morse,  
Manager.  
May 1, 1916.

## Foreign Women's Home

Shanghai 1916  
The Annual Sale  
of all kinds  
of Household Linen, Summer  
Dress Materials, etc.  
will be held  
At The Deanery, Hankow Road  
On Thursday, 4th & Friday,  
5th May, at 8 p.m.  
Please Come

Tea Candy Stall

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11

## 100 TONS

AUSTRALIAN  
B. H. P. PIG LEAD

The only stocks of this Brand in China at present

## ZUNG LEE &amp; SONS

Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

## TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

## Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel).

## Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf,  
Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Batt'e Fields, Good Roads, Lovely scenery, Race Course  
and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf  
Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.  
For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

## NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that all  
the Delivery Orders and Bills of  
Lading of uninsured cargo must be  
immediately sent to Messrs. Lowe,  
Bingham and Matthews, Fire Loss  
Adjusters, at No. 3d, Peking Road,  
who on behalf of the Committee of  
the Insurance Companies will bear  
the responsibility for the salvage  
after having received the Delivery  
Orders.

The Ningpo-Shaoshing S. N. Co., Ltd.  
ZAH YUNG-JEL,  
Manager.

## H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road  
Ores, Minerals, Metals,  
Industrial Chemicals and  
Commodities.

Caustic Soda, Rosin,  
Borax, Carbolic Acid,  
Quicksilver, Asperin.

Wanted—Antimony, Zinc,  
Lead and Tungsten Ores.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE  
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

## CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

## Shanghai Race Club

## NOTICE

THE following are the Club's  
new Telephone Numbers:—

Members' Telephone ..... West 1186  
Secretary's Telephone ..... West 1229  
Stables' Telephone ..... West 1247

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

## NOTICE

MR. R. C. MORTON has retired  
from our firm, and all his interest  
and responsibility ceases as from  
date.

MORTON & MORTON,  
Marine Surveyors.  
May 1, 1916.

## NOTICE

MR. C. REEVES, Master Mar-  
iner (Extra Certificate), has this  
day been admitted a partner in our  
firm.

MORTON & MORTON,  
Marine Surveyors.  
May 1, 1916.

## NOTICE

FROM this date the style of our  
firm will be Morton & Reeves,  
Marine Surveyors.

MORTON AND REEVES,  
Marine Surveyors, late  
Morton and Morton.  
May 1, 1916.

## Attention, Ladies!

## I. N. RIESNICK

22, Nanking Road. 'Phone 3557

## First-Class Ladies'

## Tailor and Dressmaker

Solicits trial orders from  
the ladies of Shanghai

Orders executed with the  
utmost promptitude, in first-  
class style, and with con-  
scientious attention to detail

Style, Fit and Finish

Depots are now open  
for

the sale of  
Machine Made  
ICE

Hongkew Market 6-10  
Maloo Market A.M.  
Wayside Market 4-6  
60 Avenue Joffre P.M.

10 lbs. Ice will be given  
in exchange for a Metal  
Check.

Checks are now on sale  
at the Company's offices,  
8 Thorne Road.

20 Checks Price \$3.00

Shanghai Ice and Cold  
Storage Co., Ltd.

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

## Hulk For Sale At Chinkiang.

THE Shanghai-Nanking Railway  
Administration invites Public  
Tenders for their Steel Hulk to-  
gether with all Equipment as she  
now lies at the Railway Jetty,  
Chinkiang. Length 170', Beam 38'  
6", Depth 30'.

Sealed Tenders should be ad-  
dressed: General Manager, Shang-  
hai North Station, marked: "Tender  
for Hulk," and reach this Office  
not later than 10 a.m. on Monday,  
May 15th, 1916.

Persons interested may obtain  
further particulars on application  
to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai  
North Station.

A. C. CLEAR,  
Engineer-in-Chief and General  
Manager.

SHANGHAI-NANKING  
AND  
SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO  
RAILWAYS.Athletic Sports Meeting  
and Gymkhana.

The second Annual Athletic  
Sports Meeting and Gymkhana of  
the above mentioned Railways will  
take place (weather permitting) at  
the Markham Road Recreation  
Ground on Saturday, May 6th,  
1916, commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.  
Special trains will leave at 1.30  
and 2.15 p.m. for the conveyance of  
spectators. A limited number of  
Return Tickets including admission  
to the Ground may now be obtained  
at the Booking Office, Shanghai  
North Station, price 25 cents each.  
Tea and Light Refreshments will  
be obtainable at ordinary tariff

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full  
board. Good table. Centrally  
situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"  
Telephone 3482

## HOUSES TO LET

BEAUTIFUL VILLA in Western  
district, to let, furnished, for the  
summer or longer, containing 4  
reception rooms, boudoir, 5 bed-  
rooms, tiled bathrooms, nursery.  
Imported furniture. Hot and cold  
water throughout and steam heat-  
ing, stable for 3, coach-house,  
garage for 2 cars, extensive gardens,  
with hard tennis court and 8 grass  
courts, kitchen, garden and pad-  
dock. For further particulars,  
apply to Box 188, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

TO LET, comfortable attic of 3  
rooms and bathroom and one large  
sitting-room, Range Road, \$40.  
Apply to Box 157, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

## APARTMENTS WANTED

BACHELOR (British) seeks well-  
furnished quiet quarters; verandah  
essential. Preferably in town but  
anyhow away from trams. Would  
take over furnished flat. No board-  
ing houses. Apply to Box 191,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED by married couple,  
flat, preferably in Western district.  
Would prefer private household, or  
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